PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 3 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,130—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 23rd Oct.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews .. 30th "
M* CARTHAGE	3280	W. J. Nantes ..... 6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	9000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5102	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	3280	W. J. Nantes..... 4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th "
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole..... 18th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	755	W.B.Andrews .... 25th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,120	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,113	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 130

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,269	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1260	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate St., Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	20th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 21st Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 26th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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13 8	7 12	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	12 0	7 0
13 8	7 12	BORDEAUX	12 0	7 0
16 12	9 0	PETIT MEDOC	15 0	8 4
20 0	11 4	SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	10 0
29 0	15 10	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26 0	14 0
23 0	14 0	GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8
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12 4	6 12	ST. EULALIE CLARET	11 0	6 0

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	Rs. a.
No. 31 WEEK IN OPENING, space for Sunday, without Blotting	1 6
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No. 33 —— INTERLEAVED BLOTTING	1 12
No. 33 —— INTERLEAVED BLOTTING, cloth bound	3 1
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No. 36 WEEK IN OPENING, Sunday at foot, INTERLEAVED BLOTTING	1 6
No. 37 WEEK ON PAGE space for Sunday. INTERLEAVED BLOTTING	0 14
No. 41 ONE DAY ON PAGE, cloth back	4 6
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No. 42 TWO DAYS ON PAGE, INTERLEAVED BLOTTING, cloth bound	4 0
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No. 35 WEEK IN OPENING, space for Sunday, without Blotting	0 14
No. 35 ——INTERLEAVED BLOTTING,	1 6
No. 35 ——INTERLEAVED BLOTTING, cloth bound	2 4
No. 36 WEEK ON PAGE, space for Sunday, with Blotting	0 14
No. 45 ONE DAY ON PAGE	2 10
No. 45 ——INTERLEAVED BLOTTING, cloth bound	4 6
No. 46 TWO DAYS ON PAGE	2 4
No. 46 ——INTERLEAVED BLOTTING, cloth bound	3 8
No. 47 WEEK IN OPENING space for Sunday, INTERLEAVED BLOTTING	0 14

REDUCED FROM GOVERNMENT MAPS.

POCKET MAP OF BOMBAY AND THE COUNTRY AROUND.

1 RE.

THIS MAP Shews all the Towns, Principal Villages and places of Interest from Bombay to Ahmednagar in the E, Satara in the S, and Akola in the N. The Roads, Rivers, Ghauts, Hills and Sea Ports are all carefully defined, the various information given being strictly accurate.

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.	By far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.
Dealers in	
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.	The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.
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PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.	Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.
connected	
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.	Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.
EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.	Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.
with	
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.	In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline, In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.
Medicine	
KEMP'S PELLICULINE.	Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.
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KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.	This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash. 450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	" 400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	" 410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	" 330	"	372
" "N"	*Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.*	" *200*	"	*220*
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	" 525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING,

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From 12 Annas per lb.

PREPARED daily by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Fresh, pure and wholesome.

ALMOND ROCK, BUTTER SCOTCH, etc. | NOUGAT, TOFFEE, etc. | CHOCOLATES, ICE TABLETS, etc.

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Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

137716

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MARKET SUPERINTENDENT for the Surat Municipality, on a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem. Applications are invited with Testimonials, and will be received by the Secretary, Surat Municipality, up to the 15th November, 1897. A Veterinary Graduate will be preferred.

By Order,
PRANJI VALJI, Secretary,
Surat Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, 12th October, 1897.

6

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, 4 and 6 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.
NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of SCRAP MATERIAL, WROUGHT IRON, and STEEL heavy and light trolly wheels and axles, B. G. and Metre Gauge wagon wheels and other condemned stores will be held at the Bengal-Nagpur Railway General Stores Yard, Nagpur, on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, commencing at 8 A.M.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper, B. N. R.
Nagpur, C.P., 15th Oct. 1897.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned FAYZOOLABHOY HEBTOOLA, SALLEHBAI HEBTOOLA, HEBTOOLA ESSOOFALLY, TAHERALLY ESSOOFALLY and ASSOOFALLY ABDOOLHOOSEIN, and the late HARIDAS JAIRAM, deceased, in the business of Iron Merchants and Mucadams carried on under the names and styles of KHIMJI JEEWA and COMPANY and HYDERALLY CASSIMJI and COMPANY, at Bombay, was been DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT, as from the 5th day of October, 1897, and the said business will be henceforth carried on by the Undersigned MULJI HARIDAS alone in his own name, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all money payable to the said late firms.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1897.

FAYZOOLABHOY HEBTOOLA,
સાલેભાઇ હેબ્તુલા,
ie., SALAYBHAI HEBTOOLA,
HEBTOOLA ESSOOFALLY,
TAHERALLY ESSOOFALLY,
અબ્દુલહુસેન આબ્દુલ્લાજી,
i.e., ESSOOFALLY ABDOOLHOOSEIN,
MOOLJI HARIDASS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

SEMI—DRESS JACKETS,
FROM Rs. 40.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, October 22nd, for the supply of the following Stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1898:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany Tenders.
Coal	1,000
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand Shingle Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250
Cocoanut oil 1st quality for Lighthouse	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware including Paints, Oil, and Cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	500

Forms of Tender and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. Cover to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The Tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and any portion of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Samples of oil for Lighthouse must be sent in not later than the 6th October, 1897. Each Sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon Can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent, should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORK,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 7th September, 1897.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65 & 7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the entire stock of Mr. R. DITMAR, consisting of bamboo art furniture, screens, lampstand, &c., one, two, three and four light hanging lamps, handsome table and wall lamps, standard reading lamps, iron tables for lamps, glassware, crockeryware and silverware, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale, and sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, plated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, gentleman and lady's saddles, sets of harness, one handsome strong-built dog-cart etc., etc., the property of C. L. WEBER Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c. at 3rd Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 27th proximo, the property of A. HULLAH, Esq.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Mr. E. J. RAYMOND, consisting of glassware, plated and crockery ware, copper utensils, dining table, pier table, sofas, sideboard, chairs, cloths, press, marble table, single and double cot, writing table, semigrand piano by Broadwood and Sons, etc.

6 sets solid nickel silver mounted English-made single harness, made to order.

1 English clock, striking, by Newton, of London.
1 repeater clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 photographic box camera, 10 by 8, with Dallmeyer lens, tripod, slides and accessories.
7 cases assembled ware just landed s. s. Gisela, consisting of tumblers, spittoons, basins, bowls, etc.

On account of the consignee, ex. s. s. Thorndale—
M. P. and Co. 1-2—25 drums each 3 gallons carbolic acid.

By order of Messrs. Leopold Cassell and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pestonjee Bataniee and Co.
L C and Co. 573-74—6 2r63—4 cases each 100 one lb. tins ordianine black N colour.

On account of the concerned—
G W A G H D 10682—1 case 1,100 bunches coloured beads.
500 A G H D 10682-85—2 cases each 3,000 bunches coloured beads.
438 J H B 10722—1 case 303 dozen glass drops, 50 dozen chain drops, and 10 lbs. plated pins.

On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Baroda—
21 1-2—2 cases each 21 pieces coloured Spanish stripes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tyebjee Brothers and Co. ex. s. s. Guyana.
J. F. W. 9301—1 case Nettlefold's brass screws and eye and Cooper's locks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 vis-a-vis, nearly new, made to order, at the Bombay Sassoon Reformatory.
1 English-built boat-shaped landau, with brake, by Hart.
1 nearly new brougham, open on all sides, made to order, by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Cashbuilder.
1 American trotting cart with bicycle wheels.
1 handsome four-wheeled dog-cart, in good order.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 French-polished dog-cart.
1 mail phaeton with rubber-tyred wheels, with gray Arab horse and harness.
1 "New Howe" lady's pneumatic tyred bicycle with patent stand. The property of Mr. P. Russet leaving Bombay.
1 ch. Australian mare 6½ years old, 16¾ hands, sound, never sick nor sorry, broken to saddle and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 102 BALES GREY DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Madhowjee Kalidas—
102 bales grey dhooties.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH VICTORIA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned,
ex. s. Deepdale.

1 English-built victoria by Cleny and Co., London.
1 English-built victoria by Coles and Co., London.
1 English-built victoria by Turrill.
1 English-built victoria by Booser and Sons.
Also 1 English-built boat-shaped landau with brake, by Hart.

The above victorias may be inspected at Mr. V. Pereira's Coach Factory, opposite Rutnagher Lodge, Grant Road Corner.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Old Girgaum Police Court, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, books, pictures, linens, portmenteaus, copper and brass utensils, lamps, harmonium, cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., the property of the late Rao Bahadoor Luchmussing Zavsing, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service.
The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH CHANDELIERS AND FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s An invoice of gilt decorated chandeliers and wall chandeliers, pier glasses, glass tables, flower stands, tiger figures, Italian vases, Bohemian glass table ornaments, table fountains, large size musical box, leather bags, portmanteaus, etc.

SALE OF A DWELLING HOUSE SITUATE AT WORLEE COLEEWADA.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Madhowjee Iswarjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahadoo Hasroo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of September, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Worlee, Koliwada and in the registration, subdistrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 957 and Street No. 516 and standing in the names of Gavroobai and Jakoti, widows of Bhambiia Tipu, and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the east by sea shore on or towards the west by Worli Main Road, on or towards the north by the property of Jankee Ranuchee, and on or towards the south by the property of Vital Budia, and which premises are in the occupation of the said MAHADOO HASSOO.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 86 BALES CORDUROY AND CHECK CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 8th prox., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtooa Haji Dawood.

18 bales corduroy cloth, No. 900, 8 1-2 lbs., 27 inches 24 yards.
33 " check, No. 101, 81-3 lbs. 27 inches 24 yards.
16 " " cloth, No. 726, 74 lbs. 26 inches 24 yards.
20 " " No. 725, 7 lbs. 26 inches 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Powvalla, the administrator of the estate of the late Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Powvalla, the following valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece of Foras ground, containing by admeasurement 2700 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper-storied bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khetwady Back Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155, and new Nos. 13660 and 13 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, and Street No. 87 (H. 62), and (3), and bounded on the east by the property of Khemraj Shri Krishna, on the west by the property of Arab Abtul Aziz on the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Manekjee Sorabjee Powvalla, and partly by the property of Jehangir Dadabhoy Khumbatta, and on the south by the said Khetwady Back Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, solicitor, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEMPORARY MANGALORE TILED WOODEN OFFICES.

By order of F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., Architect, &c., &c., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., on Apollo Bunder (opposite the Yacht Club), the whole of the materials of the temporary Mangalore-tiled wooden office.

Also at 4-45 p.m. at Church Gate, (Queen's Road), opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Church Gate Station, for removal, the whole of the materials of the temporary Mangalore-tiled wooden office.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW FALKLAND ROAD BRIDGE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper (mortgagee), and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dorabjee Cowasjee Davar (the mortgagor), and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq. the Official Assignee, H. C., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, premises, bungalows, chawls, stables, gardens, and cook-rooms standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the new Falkland Road Bridge, in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,850 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 65, 67, and 13, new No. 13565 and 16623, old Survey No.—, and new Survey No. 17616 and others, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the south by Falkland Road and the new Falkland Road Bridge, on or towards the north partly by the property of Muncherjee Cowasjee Davar and partly by the property belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit on or towards the west by the property of Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and partly by the property of Luxumon Yadowji Malee, and which said house, &c, are registered in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Ward Nos. 3799, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, and 3795, and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 605, to 611, 615 to 621, 623 to 625, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and others as tenants of the said mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah at No. 104, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Attorneys for the Executors of the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—
Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car.
Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.
TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P.S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 9' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.
One Quadricycle Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candles of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 38, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 14	47 6	64 6
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 1	38 7	48 0	64 12
30	27 4	32 5	36 9	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 6	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.
The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
Six Months	" 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

KWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 3, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allow

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Dvid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon.	1,342½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100	100 | 75	10 p.c.	127½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	90
Chartar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	0 pr. ct.	£29¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank Indiafa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co. Ltd.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	300	300	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,110
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	725+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoll Prem Co. Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	136½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	372½
Munmar M	1,000	200	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	163½
Prince of Wales.	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	900	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Oil Mill		600	10	dvd Rs65	1,110
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	3,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	200	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,75
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,690
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	80
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.,	2,000	500	500	60	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	125	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	60	Nil	43
Aarangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unidad	990	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,630xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	583
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	535xd
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1025
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	330
Indu Ginning and Pressing					
D Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	210
Ishure Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	665
Hingangbal Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	535
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	225
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,120
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guj)					
Mburgal	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Mackichee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,485
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,150
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	320
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	335
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	343	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	965
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	350	220	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	310
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	340
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	665
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Venishanker Lukhmidas Manufacturing C					
Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
do. do. new	"	24-6
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Silver 17	"	12-14
18	"	14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water 3-35m., 2-56a. Low water, 9-52m., 9-30a.

Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports commence 3-30 p.m.

Lukhmidas Kh nd Weaving Com. pany, Church m.

Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Athletic Sports, 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idzumi Maru entered the dock on Saturday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be be held this evening, at 5-30, when Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha will read a paper on the "Origin of Bombay," illustrated with coins, inscriptions, and maps.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September last was 2,803, the daily average 93, and the number of new admissions 44—Parsis 840, Hindus 329, and other castes 168. The number of children vaccinated was 68.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Govind Parbuttee, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing at Nareiwady, was, on Friday afternoon, climbing up a tree to get a kite which had got entangled amongst the branches, when the lad accidentally lost his hold and fell on to the ground below, a distance of about twenty feet, sustaining internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

DEATH OF THE "SEWREE WITCH."—An old Goanese woman, named Annie Mary, otherwise known as the Sewree Witch, who resided alone in a hut on the Sewree Hill, died on Friday last to her residence, at the reputed age of 110 years. About a fortnight back she was taken ill of fever, from which she never recovered and succumbed as above stated. The coroner was informed, and he ordered the body to be disposed of.

MUSIC AT THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Athletic Sports, this afternoon, at 4-30:—

March	City Sights	Czibulka
Mazurka	Lucerne	Hume
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Selection	The Shop Girl	
Galop	The Cyclists	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September last there were 106 bullocks, 49 horses, and 14 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 107 bullocks, 28 horses and 33 dogs were admitted, and 92 bullocks, 44 horses, and 28 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Five cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the period. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—10 horses, 17 dogs, 1 she goat, 3 parrots, 2 ducks, 1 cow, and 3 turkeys.

THE LATE MR. TIGHE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Michael Tighe, Superintendent of the Pound, who died on Friday, at his residence, at Kennedy Bridge, in the 67th year of his age. The deceased was a police pensioner, having served in the Bombay Police Force for several years. After his retirement, he was appointed Superintendent of the Pound, which post he held up to the time of his death. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, issued a circular on Saturday morning to all the Superintendents of the force expressing his regret at the death of Mr. Tighe, and requesting all the officers of the force off duty to attend the funeral, which took place at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Tejee a Hindu woman, and Mowji Damji, a Hindu man, residing, respectively, at Argyle Road, and at the junction of Argyle Road and Mauch Street, reported to the police, on Friday noon, that their children—a boy and a girl, both aged six years, who were playing in front of their houses that morning, had been missing. Both the children were found on the afternoon of the same day, the boy at Nezbit Road, without the two silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 6, which were on his person, and the girl at Mallet Bunder, minus two gold bangles and two silver todas, of the aggregate value of Rs. 30. The children were unable to say whether the man who gave them a piece each to buy kites with and took them to the aforesaid places was a Hindu or a Mahomedan.

CAUGHT UNDER A TABLE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Walton charged Gunpat Sukla, an old offender, with stealing a pyran and a pair of trousers, of the value of one rupee, the property of Chandkhan Bahadurkhan, residing at Kazipoora. Early on Friday morning last the complainant was awakened by a noise in the room, and on getting up saw the accused concealed under a table. Complainant arrested him and handed him over to the police. The accused had in his possession the property mentioned in the charge when found concealed under the table. He pleaded guilty and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE.—A correspondent writes:—A most successful variety entertainment and dance was given in the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, by the members of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Gymkhana, on Friday last. This local event is becoming every month more popular and more largely attended owing to the energies of Mr. W. H. Lynch, the honorary secretary. The evening was all that could be desired. The first part of the programme consisted of One Rowdy, One Not Minstrelsy," and nearly every item received loud applause. It concluded with a serio-tragic sketch, "He Carries a Razor." After an interval of five minutes the second part of the programme commenced with the ever popular song, "Oh! who will o'er the Downs so free." The air was delivered with much vocal charm and expressive power. Mr. Ben Defroce, whose popularity increases with each successive performance, harmonised and soliloquized with great clearness and impulse, and the audience enjoyed a real good treat at his expense. Mr. Harry Peters, our famous warbler, through some mishap or other, was unavoidably prevented from being present. But the vacancy was soon filled up by Mr. Will H. Mayers, who deserves much praise for keeping the audience in roars of laughter from first to last. Harry Long took his audience by storm by singing "The Pydhownie Scotchman" with numerous comicalities. He acknowledged the very hearty applause by singing another comic song. Mr. Herbert Whitbarn, another applicant to the boards, delighted his audience by rendering "The Penny Whistler" with much earnestness, good phrasing, and well-nigh perfect mechanism. Messrs. Barnett, Pennock, and F'Mellow sang songs in refined style and elicited great applause. The performance was brought to a successful conclusion by the most eccentric sketch of "The Lunatic Asylum," which was well rendered. Dancing followed, and was kept up with spirit till the approaching dawn, when the dancers dispersed feeling well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a fair muster on Saturday, the 19th instant, at Santa Cruz. The first distance was 500 yards and Lce.-Corpl. Herbert, and Lieut. Sharp both succeeded in making good scores, at the next distance the same two well renowned shots did best, none of the first ten were below an average of centers. The full scores are:—

28TH COMPETITION.

	500 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	24 a
L Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R Vols	24 b
L Sergt W Wyatt, B V Rifles	23 c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	22 c
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	22 d
Vol J N Mason, B B and C I R Vols	22 e
C P Officer W Speed, Ryl Navy	21 f
Cr Sergt J E Kees, B V Rifles	21 e
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordn Dept	21 g
C P Officer W P Hill, Ryl Navy	20 g
C P Officer G Williams, Ryl Navy	20 f
C P Officer M Joplin, Ryl Navy	19 c
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V Rifles	17 h
Sgt Instr G Wills, B V Rifles	17 i
Gunner E G Campbell, B V Artillery	15
Sergt A W Scott, Ordn Dept	14
Gunner J R Edwards, Ryl Navy	10
Gunner W Harris, Ryl Navy	8

a handicapped 2 points; b handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; c handicapped 8 points; d handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon; e handicapped 6 points; f handicapped 10 points; g handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; h handicapped 4 points; i handicapped 2 points.

	600 yds.
L Corpl J G Herbert, G I P R Vols	25 a
Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	24 b
Sergt A Wyatt, Ordn Dept	22 c
C P Office W Speed, Ryl Navy	21 d
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	20 e
C P Office M Joplin, Ryl Navy	19 c
L Sergt J Walmsley, B V Rifles	18 e
C P Offer G Williams, Ryl Navy	17 d
C Sergt E Kees, B V Rifles	17 f
C P Offer W D Hill, Ryl Navy	16 g
Gunner W Harris, Ryl Navy	15 g
Gunner R Edwards, Ryl Navy	13
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	12
Sgt Instr G Wells, B V Rifles	10
Corpl J D'Souza, B V Rifles	9
Gunner E G Campbell, B V Artillery	6
Sergt Gabbett, Ordn Dept	5
Vol J Mason, B B and C I R Vols	2

a winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 10 points, winner of 3rd spoon; c handicapped 8 points winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 10 points; e handicapped 8 points; f handicapped 8 pins; g handicapped 4 points.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FINAL.

MIDDLESEX *VS* DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

THE final game in this tournament was played on Saturday and proved to be one of the fastest and most interesting contests of the week. The Middlesex by their hard and steady training were as fit as fiddles, even after the earlier games, and lined out in the same order and with the same men as did battle with the Royal Irish on Thursday. The Durhams were also with the same men to represent their regiment as on the previous day. The score of 3 goals to *nil* does not entirely represent the state of the game as the winners might have put on more goals and administered a more handsome defeat had all the chances been made the most of, and, also, on the other hand, the Middlesex should have improved on one or two openings which were presented to them. It would be invidious to mention anyone in either team as especially worthy of praise, as one and all played a good hard game. Lieutenant Hall's appeals were many and frequent and, as some were not for bona-fide fouls, the Referee failed to allow where perhaps he should have done. Major Londe and Lieutenant Adair perhaps shone above their colleagues, but the men all showed up to good advantage. For the Durhams the one source of strength in the defence was Lloyd, who played a sterling game from start to finish.

The following were the teams:—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—Harper (goal), Lloyd and Whan, backs; Cook, Lieut. Gregory, and Lieut. Davies, ½ backs; Good, Kraft, Robson, Samworths, and Hiley, forwards.

IDDLESEX.—May (goal), Major Londe and Hilton; backs, Lieut. Hall, Wilkinson and Lieut. Adair, ½ backs; Lieut. Trotter, Cielland, Bailey, Roberts and Nicholls forwards.

Lieutenant Davies won the toss and elected to defend the Cooperage goal. Five minutes after the half-hour the Referee got the game under way, and the bully was in favour of the Middlesex. Hall got down and gave over to Trotter, but he could not reach it, and the ball went into touch. From the throw in the Durhams secured, but the ball went behind. The bully on the 25 line was ended by the Infantry getting the ball and a smart run by Good was neatly stopped by the Major. From his return the Middlesex got well down and close up to the goal, an appeal for off side not being allowed. "Sticks," however, against the Durhams gave the Colaba men a chance, but the man who took the shot gave "sticks" himself. It was now the turn of the Durhams to attack and they looked like scoring, Helton having to relieve by a strong hit. Roberts got down and a little scrimmage ensued close up to the Colaba goal, Lloyd having to hit into touch. Again the Middlesex got away, being put on the offensive by a strong return by Londe. "Sticks" against the Middlesex gained some ground for their opponents, but the Poona forwards were too slow, Hall stopping and returning before they were really dangerous: a good run up the right gave the Durhams an opening, but Good could not reach the ball. A bully in the Middlesex 25 resulted in a scrimmage in front of the goal and a corner was given to clear. From a throw in from touch Nicholls got well down, but was pulled up by Gregory. An appeal by Hall for a foul being justly disregarded, the Durhams got within the circle, but the final shot was frustrated. Again the Infantry got away and for a time gave May an anxious time, eventually getting past the custodian and scoring through the instrumentality of the "Boy." From the centre bully the Middlesex got away, but Whan hit into touch. From the throw out Good got down, but a strong hit by Londe got the ball away and the ball went straight into the net. As the stroke was not within the circle no goal was scored. A corner fell to the Middlesex from which the Durhams got away, only to be pulled up for "off side." The ball travelled up and down very quickly, eventually going into touch close to the Durhams' goal line. However, it was not allowed to remain in their territory long, for they were quickly at the other end, the ball going behind. "Off side" against the Durhams' forwards did not do much to relieve the pressure and the ball was again allowed to go behind. From the bully Hall got away, and Roberts was able to get well down on the left. Some smart rallying in the circle, allotted to the defence of the Durhams, gave an opening to Bailey, and a certain amount of hard lines (and good luck on Harper's side) saved the equalising point. A corner only resulted, but before much could be done the whistle went for half-time. The Durhams thus led by one goal on changing over.

Only five minutes was allowed for breathing time, and Mr. Roberts, one of the Referees, piped the contiuuance at five minutes past 5. The Middlesex, through Bailey, got the best of the bully and got away for a short distance, but sticks against his side changed the attack. Not to be denied they came again and were able to get well down. An exciting, bit of play right in the mouth of the goal nearly gave the game an equalising aspect and the score was only averted at the expense of a corner. From the hit out the Durhams got away and visited the opposite end, where a smart scrimmage resulted in a corner. A further corner came off the hit out and the Middlesex relieved the pressure by a nice little rush. Bailey, who was responsible for this run, overran the ball and was pulled up. However, the Colaba team came again but a strong hit by Gregory stopped and put his side on the attack. Good, who was certainly off side, made a good centre, from which Robson was able to put on a further notch. The Middlesex, from the bully, got away but were pulled up and the Durhams' forwards went off at a great pace. Adair, who had played a sure game, stopped them and have his forwards a look in. Clelland, with a good run up the middle, ought to have gone right in, but tried to centre and missed the ball. Up and down the game went and two corners in quick succession gave the Durhams the best of the returns. Roberts played a pretty game, and backed up well, and just at a critical moment Hall broke his stick. This let the Poona men in, and they profited by the accident inasmuch as they got through and put in another point, making No. 3. Thus again Bailey got the better of—the bully, but his forwards were too slow and lost the ball. Kicks pulled the Durhams up, but Robson got in a run down the field, and only missed scoring by a piece of hard luck, Whan being too many for him. Up to the other goal, the ball was quickly taken, but Lloyd returned and gave his forwards an opportunity for an exhibition of some passing and combination which was broken up by the Major, who hit into touch. From the throw in the Middlesex got away, but the ball was quickly back in their territory again, eventually going behind. Hall relieved a close time, but the hit was too hard, going up to Lloyd, who returned well into the Colaba half. The Durhams kept up a strong attack and met with an equally stubborn defence. Hilton, to stop a rush, hit into touch and from the throw in the Middlesex got away, but the ball went into touch. From now to the end play was of a give-and-take character, each goal being visited in turn. From a bully in the Durhams' territory the Middlesex got near to the goal, but the whistle stopped play, leaving the Durhams victors by 3 goals to nil.

At the close of the game Mrs. Holland presented the cup to Lieutenant Davies, the captain of the Middlesex Durhams' team, and three cheers were winners, followed by a similar ovation to Mrs. given for the Holland.

WE learn from a telegram, dated at Shanghai, the 15th instant, that the fortnightly sale of Bombay yarns amounted to about 7,500 bales, exchange being quoted at Rs. 201 per 100 taels. Owing to heavy stocks of yarns at the port and elsewhere, the market is generally very dull.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway still continue to show an increase upon the corresponding period of last year, the surplus for last week being Rs. 2,29,920. The total increase for the financial year is now a little over 17 lakhs.

WE hear from Multan that the yield of the kharif harvest is better than was anticipated, and prices of kharif grain are much easier, the present rate of the rural towns and villages being about 15 seers per rupee. Fodder is so plentiful that the quantity of *charrs* that fetched Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 last year can now be procured easily for Rs. 3-8 per kanal. People are busy sowing the rabi, and gram is being largely sown. The Sindh seed (Jowar) has not done well in the Punjab.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To all impartial students of monetary science the attitude adopted by a large section of the British Press with regard to America's proposal to remonetise silver, is a matter for surprise and regret. That peculiar susceptibility to panic which mankind exhibit, in common with the majority of the animal creation, and which at certain intervals takes the form of a financial crisis, a sudden desire to prepare for war, a widespread fear of disease, a hasty closing of a mint, or some similarly questionable step, seems in recent years to have found expression in an almost unreasoning condemnation of a metal which in beauty, weight, purity, immunity from rust, and universal utility for monetary purposes, ranks only second to gold itself. It is fortunate in the interests of monetary science that a wide spread distrust of one of the precious metals is not altogether without precedent. Only a few years ago many prominent writers in England and France were seriously exercised about the future of gold. Whilst the mines of California and Australia were pouring their products into the Mints of Europe and America, these men were endeavouring to prove to an unconscious public that disaster and misery must inevitably follow the acceptance of the flood of their depreciating yellow metal that was finding its way into the currencies of the world. It seems almost ludicrous that the same fears which many now feel with regard to *silver*, were then experienced in connection with *gold*. The fact that this distrust of gold in the fifties led to the notification by the Government of India whereby gold mohurs were no longer recognised as legal tender, and in consequence of which India is at this day without a gold currency, is probably not known to many of those who are now so anxious that India should demonetise silver. It is an excellent example, however, of the phases of feeling through which the British mind passes when under the influence of panic; and the lesson it conveys should not be lost sight of, especially at the present moment, and with the unexploited gold fields of Klondyke before us!

In company with several others I have recently been freely protesting against the opinion—held by many in authority—that silver is no longer of any use as a chief monetary instrument. You have done me the honour to refer to one of my recent letters in your leader columns, and the views you have put forward represent the feelings of a large majority of the public, I trust you will give me this opportunity of again drawing attention to the very serious misapprehension of fact therein embodied.

Until comparatively recent times it was the popular belief that the earth was stationary and that the sun daily revolved around it. The first man to vigorously deny what then appeared to be so self-evident a fact, was maltreated, tortured by the Inquisition, and ridiculed by the scientific men of the day. Yet we all know now that the earth is not stationary, and that its movement around its own axis is the cause of the apparent daily rising and setting of the sun. So with Gold and Silver. The ordinary man of business has watched the price of Silver in London dropping lower and lower,—he has witnessed the fall with his own eyes—and he has now become so accustomed to talk of the metal as having "fallen to half its value" that to tell him that it has practically never varied at all in value during the last twenty-five years is to court his undisguised contempt and derision. And yet the stability of silver is an absolute fact, capable of the most unquestionable proof.

It must be remembered that the value of a hundred rupees is not the number of sovereigns that can be purchased therewith, any more than the value of a sovereign is the number of Mexican dollars or Chinese taels that it will buy. The value of money is the commodities, &c., that can be exchanged for that money, and if we keep this fact clearly in our minds we shall have no difficulty in discovering which precious metal has fluctuated the more in the last quarter of the century;—we shall quickly find that the silver coins of Mexico, China, India, Japan, and the Straits command at this day very much the same quantity of commodities of all kinds as they have done for the last twenty-five years, whereas if we turn to the gold money of Great Britain, we shall discover that the sovereign will now buy not only twice as much silver, *but almost twice as much of everything else*, as it did between twenty and thirty years ago. In other words silver, to all intents and purposes, is as valuable now as formerly, whereas gold, owing to the increased demand for it consequent upon all the principal nations of the West endeavouring to establish gold currencies, is now nearly twice as valuable as it was a few years back.

Regarding the Indian currency question in this light, the statements recently made about India being "flooded" with silver that is not "good,"—about the precious metal being a "delusion and a snare," &c., are absolutely meaningless. It is the golden sovereign of beloved England that is a delusion and a snare. The more we try to secure it, the more it rises beyond our reach. We should speak of the "vanishing sovereign," not the "vanishing rupee"! Although the United States, Germany, France and the principal nations of Europe call themselves gold nations, where is gold ever seen in circulation except in England? Numerically speaking the larger portion of the world trade by the aid of silver, and even in those countries which boast a gold standard, silver is actually used by the people far more frequently than gold.

My statement that the precious metals derive the larger portion of their value from their being legalised as money is directly challenged. I can only say in reply that if ever gold or silver were more highly prized as *metal* than as *money*, it is very certain that all our coins would vanish from circulation in a very short time. It follows that if gold were demonetised, the larger portion of its value would disappear. As a matter of fact, in South Australia, before a mint was established at Sydney, gold bullion at one time could only be exchanged for sovereigns at the rate of 45 shillings an ounce instead of 77s. 10½d., the mint price in England. In other words, nearly half its value disappeared because it could not readily be converted into legal tender coins. At the present day we are witnessing exactly the reverse of this position. Every nation is now so eagerly demanding gold for currency purposes that its value is thereby almost doubled, and it requires nearly twice the amount of our good silver to purchase a sovereign as it did a few years ago. Reinstate silver as money and this excessive demand for gold will be diminished and its value will fall to what it was in the seventies.

It is very certain that if India *alone* were to reopen her mints to the free coinage of silver, the Government would before long be reduced to bankruptcy, for they would have to pay twice as many rupees for the £16,000,000 of appreciated gold debt as they had originally bargained for. But when America agrees to reduce the demand for gold by coining silver freely, when France and the other States of the Latin Union—Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece—are all agreeable to the opening of their mints to silver, when in short the larger half of the world agrees to no longer corner gold by out-lawing the less precious metal, it appears absurd for India to refuse to receive silver for no better reason than that her Statesmen fear the country will be flooded with a "currency only half its original value"! (The currency of India has never lost ten per cent. of its value yet either when the mints were closed or open.) But why, may I ask, should India be "flooded" any more than Europe, America, and the Far East? And why, as silver has not fallen in value up to the present in spite of its Demonetisation, should we fear a fall in the future, when six or seven powerful nations propose to Remonetise it?—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 15. DE P. WEBB.

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

THE Executive Engineer of this line reports that all the works are completed and the entire line has been inspected throughout its length from Ahmedabad to Ahmednagar by Government. The last section between Prantej and the terminus was inspected on the 1st, and the entire length of line of 54½ miles will be opened for traffic on the 21st instant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

MORTGAGE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR CARRYING ON SUIT.

CHUNILAL VELJEE VS. PARBHUDAS ASHARAM AND OTHERS.

CHUNILAL VELJEE VS. JORAWAR LIMBA AND OTHERS.

THESE were second appeals from decisions of Mr. E. H. Leggat, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, and of Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker, first-class Subordinate Judge, A.P., at Ahmedabad, in appeals Nos. 54 and 53 of 1895 respectively. Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga appeared for Chunilal, appellant and original plaintiff in first suit, and the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for respondents and original defendants 1 to 3. The same solicitors appeared for the appellant and plaintiff in the second suit; and the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker for respondent and original defendant No. 1.

Plaintiff claimed to recover some land from defendants 1 to 3 basing his title upon a possessory mortgage passed in his favor, by defendants 4 and 5, the heirs of one N, the mortgage on behalf of No. 4 who was a minor having been executed by his mother and defendant No. 5 his sister. It appeared from the registered mortgage deed and another contemporaneous document put in by the plaintiff and the defendants 4 and 5 respectively, that the real transaction was that the defendants 4 and 5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

In the price of Consols in London yesterday there was no change, 111 11-16 being still quoted. French Rentes declined ¼ per cent., to 103; but Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·19 fcs. For Indian Sterling Loan the quotation declined ¼ per cent. to 117; while Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent. to £63 3-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2½ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2¾ per cent. Bar Silver was 4-16d. higher in London, at 27 3-16d. per oz.; while in New York the price of the metal advanced 1 1-4 cent. to 58 3-4 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·84 3-8 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted £180,000 in Silver and £80,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day the financial quotations in London all remained at their previous level, no change being reported in any denomination. In New York, Bar Silver was unaltered at 58¾ cents per oz., also demand Exchange on London at 4·84 3-8 dollars. No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 492 lbs., c.i.f., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and White Delhi Wheat at 34½s., per 492 lbs., c.i.f., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal. To-day, the prices of both descriptions have advanced—the former to 36s., and the latter to 34 3-4s. per 492 lbs., c.i.f, both for April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 45s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet; and for Brown Rapeseed, 40 3-8s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quiet.

In Liverpool the price of Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton continued at 3 23-32d. per lb., while Bhownugger and Oomra descriptions of East Indians were 1-32d. per lb. lower; but American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Spot prices of Cotton showed a further decline in Liverpool to-day to the extent of 1-32d. in Mid.-Americans, and of 1-16d. in East Indians. American Arrivals were lower by 1-32 to 2-64d. per lb.; extreme quotations being 3 33-64d. for October delivery, and 3 33-64d. for February-March. At closing the market was easier, Surats and Arrivals, easier. The Sales for the day amounted to 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians; and the Imports to 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market continued quiet but steady. The Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday aggregated 68,000 bales, as against 67,000 bales in the previous week, and the amount forwarded to consumers was higher in the same comparison by 6,000 bales at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 21,000 bales more, at 41,000 bales. The total stock was reduced by 23,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 261,000 bales.

Yesterday, Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower in New York, at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; Futures, for both January and April, also declined 4 points each, to 6·20 and 6·31 cents, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales.

6 5-16 cents continued to be quoted to-day for Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York; while in Futures there was a further decline, to the extent of 4 points for January, at 6·16 cents and of 3 points for April, at 6·28 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 47,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 1,910,000 bales, compared with 1,500,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

There has been hardly anything doing to-day in our local Cotton market, and prices are unchanged. Buyers of New Bengal offer Rs. 144 per candy, but sellers ask Rs. 145; Broach is quoted at Rs. 185.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	883	bales.
Rapeseed	571	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,516	,,
Castorseed	1,910	,,
Rice	558	,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and without any quotable change in rates.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sights Credits. The enquiry for the former was very limited, and a moderate amount was done at 1s. 3 21-32d. Merchants' Bills were scarce; and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·66 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are quoted at 97½, for both Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 92 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 2½; Lukhmidas Mill, Rs. 10; and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	3 8-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	68,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	800	,,
,, Imports of cotton	41,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	*Nil*	
,, Stock of cotton	261,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	10,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, OCT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th October, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	5	44 p.m.	4	21
Teheran	17	11	29 p.m.	...	32
Suez	17	2	33 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	5	...	2
,, Karachi	..	38	...	1
,, Madras	...	10	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Manila interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Amoor route right.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MOLESWORTH—Sept. 27, at 9, Brunswick-terrace, Windsor, the wife of W. J. Molesworth, of Dibrugarh, Assam, of a daughter.

SETON-BROWNE—Sept. 21, at Westwood, Norwood, the wife of Lieut. C. L. S. Seton-Browne, D.S.O., 1st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

WINGATE—Sept. 22, at Heath House, Haywards-Heath, the wife of A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEANE—CHERRY—Sept. 23, at Christ Church, Folkestone, George William Deane, son of Rev. B. O'M Deane, late Chaplain, M.M.I.E.S., to Helen Janet, eldest daughter of Colonel F. S. Cherry, late 4th Madras Light Cavalry.

RUSSELL—MACKENZIE—Sept. 23, at Edinburgh, Sir James Alexander Russell, LL.D., F.R.S.Ed., to Mary Ruth, daughter of the late Capt. George Boyes Prior, R.A., and widow of Capt. D. G. MacKenzie, Bombay Cavalry.

DEATHS.

CHATTERTON—Sept. 30, at 10, Mundania-road Honor Oak, S.E., Helen Scott, wife of Alfred Chatterton, of the Madras Educational Service, aged 21 years.

COTTON—Sept. 24, at 24, Alfoldo-place, Ramsgate, Phœbe Mary Cotton, daughter of John Cotton, sometime Director of the Hon. East India Company, aged 78 years.

HENDERSON—Sept. 27, at Nice, the Rev. Robert Henderson, Chaplain Bengal Retired List.

HOUGHTON—Sept. 29, at Cheltenham, Isabel's Ann, wife of Major-General R. Houghton, I.S.C., aged 56 years.

RABAN—Sept. 25, at Shirehampton, Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas Raban, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 87 years.

RALEIGH—Sept. 24, at Chiswick, Edward Walter Raleigh, son of the late Major Raleigh, Bengal Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXENDER—October 8, at Karachi, the wife of Major C. H. Alexander, Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter.

DE RHE-PHILIPE—October 10, at Waltair, the wife of G. V. de Rhe-Philipe, P. W. D. Accounts, of a daughter.

HILL—October 11, at Sunny Side, Ranegunge, the wife of Rowland Hill, of a son.

MACARTNEY—October 11, at Lindley Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H. F. Macartney, 10th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

NEEDHAM—Oct 12, at Pandoul Factory, Sakri, T. S. Ry., the wife of F. W. Needham, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COCHRANE—MORE—October 11, at Monghyr, by the Rev. R. Evans, assisted by the Rev. R. Bion, Percy John Cochrane, third son of Robert Cochrane, of Norwich, to Beatrice Elliott, youngest daughter of the late John T. S. More, of Monghyr.

GREENHILL—STROUTS—October 9, at St. Mary's Great Chart, by the Rev. W. G. Longden, Rector of the parish, Frederick Fowler Greenhill, of Calcutta, third son of the late Thos. Greenhill, to Mary, third daughter of R. K. Strouts, of Singleton, Great Chart, Ashford, Kent.

DEATHS.

EMMETT—September 21, at Madras, Mary Anne, widow of the late James Patrick Emmett, 57th Regiment, aged 69 years, 8 months and 8 days.

MUNRO—October 11, at Darjiling, Hector B. Munro, Benga Police, aged 53 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

Mr. Chunilal Dayaram Mehta, B.A., did not address the letter to us which appeared with his name and address attached thereto on Wednesday last. That document and two or three others received by us were forgeries, and we propose to hand over the MS. to the police.

Undergraduate.—A modification in Thursday's *Government Gazette* sets the matter at rest.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1897.

THE important work of revising the Code of Criminal Procedure for the third time since its original enactment was taken in hand by Sir Henry Prinsep some time back, and his draft amendments were submitted to the Government of India some months ago. But with famine, plague, and the other ills with which India has been afflicted of late to deal with, the hands of Lord Elgin and his advisers have been too full until recently for consideration to be given to these suggested amendments, and it was only on Friday that the bill to give effect to the changes approved by Government was laid before the Supreme Legislative Council by Mr. Chalmers, the Law Member. The Code was last revised in 1882, and since then various isolated amendments have been introduced, as they have been found necessary. But around the Code there has grown a great accretion of case-made law, which is to a large extent contradictory. The Code applies to all parts of the Empire, but in regard to many of its sections contradictory interpretations have been made by the various High Courts in the different Provinces, and as a result the application of the Code is often different in Bengal to what it is in Bombay, and in the North-West to what it is in Madras. The High Courts have rejoiced in the liberty which they exercise of not being always bound to follow each other's ruling. Mr. Chalmers in the speech in which he introduced the bill put the case mildly when he said that the same anxiety had not been manifested in India as in England to follow the rulings of Courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. The revised Code will make clear the law where the extant rulings are contradictory, by clearing away any ambiguity which may now exist in the Code. It will also amend certain provisions the wisdom, rather than the construction of which, is in dispute. Modifications are proposed in the existing limitations to the institution of criminal proceedings after the expiration of the period originally fixed.

But while this increased latitude is given in the direction of instituting proceedings important changes are suggested which will bring the Code more into line with the efforts made by the British Parliament in recent years to save first offenders from the contaminating influences of prison life, which is so often an impediment in the way of earning an honest livelihood in after years. Magistrates are to be empowered to suspend sentence in the case of first offenders during good behaviour. The distinction thus drawn between the man who has given way to evil influences in the hour of great or sudden temptation, and the habitual or the frequent offender has worked well in England, where it is believed to have contributed to the steady decrease in juvenile crime in recent years. Good results may be hoped from it in India, especially if there is added to it, by means of separate legislative enactment or administrative order, the safeguard of the separation of first offenders from other criminals as far as the circumstances, structural and otherwise, of each prison will allow. This is done in many English jails as recommended by the last Prison Commission and the effect is regarded as beneficial. Another change proposed under the new Bill is the grant of discretion to Magistrates to place offenders who may be unable to obtain sureties for good behaviour under police supervision instead of sending them to prisons. These changes are calculated to meet with general approval, but it remains to be seen how far the legal profession will welcome other alterations more directly connected with the actual procedure of the courts. In any case the measure is one which it is neither necessary or desirable to hasten through the legislature. Ample opportunity for discussion will be required, and it is well that the bill has been introduced some time before the Calcutta Sessions of the Council commence. On the last occasion when the Criminal Procedure Code was revised the bill was introduced in 1879, and not passed until nearly three years later. But there were special circumstances at that time, (foremost amongst them being the Afghan war) which led to this great delay, and it may be anticipated that the present Bill will become law in a much briefer period.

Another bill introduced on Friday by Mr. Chalmers has for its object the amendment of the Penal Code itself in respect to extra-territorial offences. The Bill proposes to extend the jurisdiction of the courts to offences committed outside British territory, now exercised in regard to Government servants to British subjects generally. It is not to be supposed that the Native Chiefs will object to the extension of a principle that has been in operation for years without any inconvenience, for it goes without saying that the proposed is in no sense calculated to curtail the jurisdiction of the Chiefs whose own subjects will not be affected thereby. Indeed, there are reasons which should lead them to welcome the change. Amongst other things the new law should have the effect of putting a stop to seditious writings indulged in by certain British Indian subjects who look upon Native States as a haven of retreat from whence they can send forth their diatribes against Government and all its works. The maintenance of law and order in the Native States will be distinctly aided by the protection the new Bill is designed to afford to those principalities by the extension of the law of abetment to places outside British limits. The Bombay High Court has ruled that the existing Code does not admit of a person residing in British India being punished by a British court for abetting an offence, however grave, committed in a Native State. But under the proposed amendment of the Criminal Code, British courts will be specifically given authority to take cognisance of such abetment of crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. The third Bill introduced on Friday relates to a measure almost as complicated in its own line, as the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, the Stamp Act. Sir James Westland stated in introducing the Bill that it is intended to help private individuals to interpret the law correctly. While the measure has not for its object an increase of Government revenues it will lead to the payment of this form of duty upon certain documents which have hitherto escaped in whole or in part. The new law will put a wider interpretation upon the legal meaning of bills of exchange and other documents, but at the same time increased facilities are given for obtaining refunds of duty on unused forms. The renewal of debentures without payment of fresh duty is to be allowed, and the duty payable on the transfer of property will be diminished by the deduction of incumbrances on the estate from the net total of price estimated for duty. All three Bills are of great importance, and they will of themselves take up a very large share of the time of the Council for the three months during which it will meet weekly in Calcutta.

THE "Break-down of the Forward Frontier Policy" is the title and theme of an article contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Sir Lepel Griffin. It is a masterly indictment of the disastrous departure from sounder methods which has resulted in the mobilisation of an army of 60,000 men to subdue a universal revolt of the tribes. "The picturesque, dirty, lawless savages, whose chief virtue is their love of freedom," have been alarmed for their independence by the Chitral affair, followed by the making and maintaining of a military road with military posts through tribal territory in clear violation of the declaration of the Viceroy. Sir Lepel disposes in a few contemptuous sentences of the "simple sophistries" of Mr. George Curzon in the *Times*, which, as he truly says, "may be acceptable in the House of Commons, but do not count for much with the wild mountaineers." When they see a road made through their territory, guarded by forts, and held by levies paid by our Government, the tribes will regard it as occupation. When "N." writes that "Chitral is no more annexed than Zanzibar," he knows well that Zanzibar is as much British territory as any village in England. Sir Lepel Griffin, who was closely associated with the administration of Frontier affairs from 1865 to 1880, was and is at one with all the distinguished officers of Frontier experience who strongly condemned the permanent occupation of Chitral and the construction of a military road through tribal territory. Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir James Lyall, Sir Auckland Colvin, and others of equal authority predicted the very complications which have been the direct result of the annexation of Chitral in 1895. In June of that year, Sir Lepel, in an article in the same review, pointed out that as a strategical position against Russian attack, Chitral was worse than worthless. He insisted that even if it did possess the advantages claimed for it, the cost would be a heavy drain on the finances of India, and the construction of the military road would turn the independent tribes into bitter enemies. The writer does not claim credit for that prediction, for every officer who had an intimate knowledge of the Frontier said the same. Now that the prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, the people who were responsible for the disaster are trying to shift the blame from their own shoulders to those of the Sultan or the Amir. Sir Lepel is satisfied that the tribesmen are not influenced from Constantinople or from Kabul. The source of their hostility is the belief that the forward policy of the Government is directed against their independence, which they value more than their lives. Now that they have taken arms against the British Government, attacked and burnt British forts, and raided British territory, it is necessary to show them and the rest of Asia that the British arm is the stronger. Sir Lepel Griffin, however, protests in advance against any possible suggestion that Tirah shall be Chitralised and a military road made through tribal territory to the summer pasturages of the Afridis. That would be to repeat on a larger scale the disastrous blunder of Chitral. He makes the excellent suggestion that when the military operations are concluded, the Frontier policy should be recast so as to repair, as far as may be, the mistake which was made when the control of the Frontier was taken from the Punjab Government and brought under the direct influence of the military element at Simla. This purpose may be best attained by entrusting the charge of the Frontier to a Chief Commissioner, who should be a civilian or, if a military man, an officer who has had long administrative experience of Frontier affairs. Such an officer would strive to maintain peace on the border, and the issues of peace and war would no longer be in the hands of men with a bias in favour of methods that led to rapid promotion and a harvest of decorations.

THE Under-Secretary of State for War re-echoes at Guildford the Commander-in-Chief's strong appeal at Glasgow, a few weks ago, for an increase in the strength of the Army. Lord Wolseley dwelt pathetically upon the fact that since the illustrious Minister of War, Lord Cardwell, introduced the short-service system twenty-five years ago, no addition has been made to the British Army, except one battalion which was sanctioned last year. During all that time, his Excellency pointed out, we have been adding to the territory of the Empire in every quarter of the globe, thereby increasing very seriously the demands made upon the army, inadequate as it is even for Home defence. For some time past we have been extending the Imperial domain, as Mr. Gladstone said in another connection, by leaps and bounds. The square miles annexed would have to be counted in millions, and nearly every annexation was preceded or followed by one or more of our little wars. Lord Wolseley thought it was a remarkable dispensation of Providence that the British people, who are ardent in their passion for peace, have a war on hand somewhere or other every year. The distinguished soldier might indeed have said without much fear of exaggeration that the preservation of the Pax Britannica requires that the Temple of Janus shall be open every day of the year. At the present hour of writing 60,000 of the best troops of the Empire are mobilised to put a term to the transfrontier disturbances that began quite casually in June last. In Africa the British soldier has been in request this year and last year, and well-nigh every year, to restore order in Rhodesia or subjugate some King of Benin or Ashantee. A German writer avers that we accomplished all the various duties devolving on a very inadequate force numerically, by extraordinary economy in its use. He asserts that the British War Office land three men in red coats on a foreign shore, order them to form fours, and then leave them to their own devices. Lord Wolseley would scarcely contest the accuracy of the description. He pleads earnestly for even a small addition to the strength of the army, so that if a foreign war should break out it might be possible to send a force to an important point, and, anticipating attack, strike a heavy blow at an aggressor. It is certain that no such force is at present available. Mr. Brodrick says that the army is now living from hand to mouth. To procure an increase of 4,000 men in its strength this year, the standard, already perilously low, has been again reduced. Sir Charles Dilke states that the Government contemplate the enrolment of 5,000 of the reserves so as to have a handy force for emergencies. Five thousand reservists, called to the colours, it seems to be thought, will enable us to speak to the enemy at the gate; even at his own gate if Lord Wolseley should think that best.

FRANKLY, all this talk about four thousand or five thousand men to bring our army up to the required strength is merely trifling with a question of very serious import if what the experts depone is even an approximation to the truth. To speak of sending one or two army corps to take part in operations of war on the Continent is sheer madness, seeing that the great military Powers dispose of from twenty-two to twenty-eight army corps of forty-four thousand men each to begin with. By calling out the reserves any one of the Continental Powers could put two millions of men in the field in six weeks. Our real strength, as Lord Wolseley says, is in the mighty fleet which has been built and equipped re ardless of cost. It is quite arguable that notwithstanding the strength and practical invincibility of the fleet, prudence counsels the strengthening of the army so as to render hopeless any *coup de main* by a small body of foreign troops landed on the English shore. It is necessary to have reserves which will enable the Mother Country to reinforce any part of the Empire that may be attacked.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROTESTS AGAINST REOPENING THE INDIAN MINTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The *Times* states that though grave doubts now exist as to the wisdom of closing the Indian mints, it is convinced that the Cabinet will not incur the responsibility of a gigantic and perilous change in this respect at a most critical moment.

THE CABINET AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

A Cabinet Council was held, to-day, at which the Silver Question was discussed, but it is understood that nothing was decided.

A memorial from the leading city men has been forwarded to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, urging the maintenance of the single standard, and that no retrograde step be taken in India except after exhaustive enquiry, and then only if Indian interests are primarily benefited.

The Canadian banks have forwarded a similar memorial.

DISAFFECTION IN THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

PROTEST AGAINST THE CHAMBERLAIN INFLUENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Northern Union of Conservative Associations have held a Conference at Berwick, and unanimously endorsed the emphatic protest of the Marquis of Londonderry against the subordination of Conservative principles to the dominant will of Mr. Chamberlain, and against legislation which is causing serious disaffection in the Conservative Party.

THE PRESS ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

The press, in discussing the insufficiency of our army and the break-down of our military system generally, recognises the necessity for re-organising our forces.

THE ADVANCE IN WEST AFRICA.

The British forces sent to the hinterland of Lagos have occupied posts on the North-Western frontier.

The French are apparently retiring to Boussa.

FIGHTING IN THE CONGO STATE.

Lieutenant Henry, who is in the Belgian service, has encountered and totally crushed the mutinous Congolese troops to the westward of Lake Albert Edward Nyanza.

The Congolese have been infesting the country for several months and attacking the British forts at Taro.

ATTACK ON A HAUSA DETACHMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter wires from Lagos that several thousand Baribas, mistaking a British Hausa detachment, of eighty strong, under Captain Humfrey, for French, attacked them at Ilesha, in the Yoruba Country.

The Hausas behaved splendidly, and retired at nightfall.

The Baribas had 300 casualties; whilst the Hausas had six wounded.

LOSS OF A SPANISH STEAMER.

The Spanish coasting steamer Triton has been wrecked, on the Cuban coast, and it is feared 20% passengers, including some troops besides the crew of 20, perished.

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

The Anglo-French Commission, appointed to examine into all outstanding West African questions between Great Britain and France, will meet in Paris on the 20th instant.,

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

The Conference on the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question, in accordance with Lord Salisbury's proposals, will meet shortly at Washington.

A NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Bigham, Q. C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court.

REWARDS FOR MOMBASA OPERATIONS.

Captain Barrett and Lieutenant Thomas Scott, of the Indian Staff Corps, have received the Distinguished Service Order on account of the operations at Mombasa from 1895 to 1896.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has arrived at Madrid, where he was received by the Regent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. Charles John Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ENGLAND AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

EXPECTED IRRITATION IN THE STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 15th October, says:—A Cabinet Council is to be held to-morrow to determine the reply to Senator Wolcott's urgent request for a decision regarding the new silver proposals. Any concession is regarded here as almost impossible. The Indian Government with the concurrence of the Indian Council, which constitutionally controls Indian finances, having lately declined the Cabinet's invitation to consider the re-opening of the mints. The opposition which has been organised in the city against any form of bimetallism is extremely strong, and it is feared the above refusal, following upon Government's previous encouragement, will create considerable agitation in the United States. Competent opinion, however, denies that France even with India's help would ultimately have consented to joining hands with the United States in this matter.

THE BURMAN OUTRAGE.

DEATH OF PRIVATE MACLEAN.

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

Maclean, who was severely hacked by a band of raiders while defending [illegible] died this morning in Mandalay, and [illegible] to-morrow morning.

[illegible]
Bov[illegible]
Bar[illegible]
Da[illegible]

THE FRONTIER RISING.

REPORTED JIRGA OF SUBMISSION FROM THE AFRIDIS AND ORAKZAIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The latest news states that a Jirga, claiming to represent the whole of the Afridis and Orakzais, arrived in Jamrud, and presented a letter purporting to contain proposals of submission.

The letter is being forwarded to the Political authorities, but it is doubtful if it can be entertained so late.

KOHAT NEWS.

On Friday night some country carts travelling after the authorised hours were raided near Ibrahimzai, one driver being killed and 5 wounded, and bullocks of 18 carts stolen. The troops from Hangu brought the remainder into camp.

A large gathering of the tribesmen in the Khanki Valley is reported; also a gathering in the Bara Valley.

A Kafila from Dakka, via the Khyber, reached Peshawar on the 15th. General Hazlton is doing well.

NEWS FROM MALAKHAND.

General Blood's force was to move to Tarallah yesterday. A few shots were fired into the camp at Matashah, but no casualties occurred.

The Salarzais have not yet submitted in full.

The Mohmands are sending in the remaining rifles.

THE ROAD TO CHAGRA KOTAL.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The road to Chagra Kotal is now finished, so there is nothing to prevent the advance of the Tirah Force.

THE SALARZAIS.

General Blood is still negotiating with the Salarzais. It seems the villages open to attack in the valley want to submit, but the inaccessible villages in the hills are still obdurate. The shots recently fired into General Blood's camp were the work of wandering Taliks, or Mullah novices, who were driven off by the tribal levies.

General Bird, yesterday, visited the camp of the Zawe Column in the Tochi Valley, where all is quiet.

THE SALARZAIS UNDECIDED.

THE GHAKKI PASS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Telegrams to the *Pioneer*, dated Matashah, Salarzai Valley, 15th October, state:—

Two Brigades of the Malakhand Field Force marched here on the 13th. There was no hostile demonstration. The Salarzais were given till 4 o'clock for a Jirgah to send an answer, but none has been received. A few shots were fired by some snipers at night. No damage was done. The fire was returned, but it is not known if any tribesmen were killed. They were supposed to be Taliks. The Guides Cavalry and Infantry reconnoitred the Ghakki Pass and top of Salarzai Valley on the 14th. There are many villages in the plain which are very fertile. The villagers are all at their usual work, not at all discomposed at seeing the troops. Going is fairly good, and field guns may be easily got some way up the valley. Some Buddhist remains were found, also a cave in which was said to be hidden Buddhist treasure. The weather here is cloudy. There are doststorms every day.

Peshawar, 15th October:—Reports have been received that 600 men of the Sipahi Kanir Khel, Aka Khel, and Sturi Khel sections have been detailed to guard the passes and roads into Bazaar Valley, and 1,400 men of Uka Khel, Zakhu Khel, Sipahi and Trau-ud-din sections to guard the passes into Tirah from the Bazaar and Maidan valleys. The Afridis are busy cutting crops and burying grain.

Fort Lockhart, 15th October:—The troops here are the Northamptons, 36th Sikhs, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., all the 1st division of the permanent garrison and a Wing of 2-2nd Gurkhas. Major Bewicke Copley made a reconnaissance this morning towards Khanki Valley, in consequence of the extra number of watch fires seen last night, and found that the Mishti Shekhanis and Mulla Khels had disappeared, leaving a picquet for observation. The Mishti Shekhanis and Alikhels still persist in saying they will take no aggressive measures unless we force our way into their country. Water is very scarce here, but the health of the troops is excellent. No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery left to-day for Hangu, to join the 1st Brigade.

THE ACCIDENT TO GENERAL HAMILTON.

RECONNAISSANCE INTO THE PASHAL VALLEY.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Yesterday, a most regrettable accident occurred at Kohat. In the afternoon Brigadier-General Ian Hamilton was out riding on a broad road, when his pony shied, and tripped and fell on him, breaking his left leg, between the knee and ankle. The fracture is a simple one, and the bone has been set. As it will take, however, six to eight weeks to heal, General Hamilton will be unable to take any part in the Tirah expedition. He will probably be transferred to the hospital at Rawalpindi at once. The accident is deplored by the whole force at Kohat.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Brigadier-General Ian Hamilton has fractured his leg owing to his pony having shied, tripped, and fallen on a broad road last night. Colonel Yule, of the Devonshires, is appointed to succeed him temporarily in command of the 1st Tirah Brigade.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TELLING OFF.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A new system of telling off the Brigades has been adopted for the two divisions of the main column of the Tirah Force. Nos. 1 and 2 Brigades of the 1st Division remain Nos 1 and 2, while the two Brigades of the 2nd Division become Nos. 3 and 4 of the force at Jamrud.

Sir Bindon Blood's Force is in the Salarzai Valley, where all is quiet. Major-General Elles and Brigadier-General Hammond rode over from Peshawar this morning and went over the fort, which appears somewhat more thickly populated than the Mamund Valley was. The villagers have brought in firewood, and bhoosa is very plentiful, in large stacks, round each village or fort. The arable land in the Valley has already been ploughed and sown, and the young crop is well up.

THE SALARZAIS.

The Salarzais have been given time to collect their Jirgah and declare their intention. It would not appear as if they were prepared for war. The people are still about their villages with their cattle, but as with the Mamund so here the hill villagers are not so anxious for peace as the dwellers in the plain villages.

CAPTAIN JONES' DEATH.

Captain Jones, at Jamrud, came by his death in the following manner at Sampaghi:—As Captain Jones with his patrol approached the pass he left it at the mouth under command of Sergeant-Major Clarke, whilst he, Corporal Walton, Private Dance and a native Sowar rode into the pass itself. Just as they got to where the pass becomes narrow, armed natives, to the number of about sixty, sprang up from behind the rocks and fired point-blank at them. Captain Jones and Corporal Walton both fell dead; the officer with two wounds in his body, and the Corporal with five. The Corporal's horse and the Sowar's were also killed, and Private Dance's horse slipped and fell, throwing its rider. The Sergeant-Major hearing the firing at once brought up half the patrol, leaving the remainder at the mouth of the pass to prevent their being cut off, and so prompt was he that the patrol, which then only consisted of ten men, got up to the spot before the enemy had time to mutilate the bodies and managed to get them on to two horses and to bring them, and the two dismounted men safely out of the pass without further loss.

A SEPOY RUNNING AMOK.

Yesterday afternoon, a Sikh sepoy of the 2nd Punjab Infantry shot his Sikh Subadar in the lines at Kohat. The murderer fired three or four other shots, and threatened to shoot anyone who came near him. Colonel Sturt, who commands the regiment, and who was near the lines at the time, with great courage went straight up to the man and ordered him to put down his rifle, which he did. No motive is known for the crime.

On Thursday night sniping commenced a little after nine o'clock, and ended about ten. Some dozen shots were put into camp without doing any damage. Yesterday morning a reconnaissance, composed of two squadrons of Guides Cavalry and 400 Guides Infantry, started about 10 a.m. to reconnoitre the valley about Pashal. One Squadron with the Infantry advanced to examine the Chakki Pass through the hills between the Camp and Pashal, whilst the second squadron went round the foot of these hills. The valley was found to be fairly broad, well wooded, and apparently fertile, with a river running down the middle of it. The reconnaissance went to within two miles of Pashat, which is a large village, its principal feature being a strong fort which is situated in the middle of the Valley. In all the villages the inhabitants were busy at their usual daily occupations and seemed in no way disturbed by our appearance in their midst. A young crop of barley and wheat is springing up in all the fields. A Jirgh is said to be in Kuch with rifles and jezails on its way in.

AFRIDI GATHERING IN THE BARA VALLEY.

Six hundred Kumar Khel, Sipah and Aka Khel Afridis and Sturi Kel Orakzais are reported to have been posted on the roads in the Bara Valley and to have blocked them.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

At about 10 o'clock, last night, a raiding party made an attack upon a contractor's unescorted convoy near the village of Ibrahimzai, which is half way between Ustezai and Hangu, on the Kohat-Thal road. One driver was killed, and several were wounded. The villagers turned out in pursuit, but the raiders had fled and made good their escape in the darkness.

AN AFRIDI MURDERER SHOT.

It is reported that the Afridi sepoy of the 5th Punjab Infantry, who shot his Sikh comrade on double sentry duty lately at Thal, has himself been shot as he was trying to get to Tirah through the Zaimukht country by Chikki, the noted freebooter of that tribe. Chikki has given up the rifle which the murderer took with him.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

This morning, the 1st Brigade, with some of the Divisional troops, marched from Kohat for the front, under command of Colonel Yule.

The Revd. Mr. Beauty, Senior Chaplain, with the force, is being invalided to Rawalpindi with fever.

SNIPING CONTINUED.

On Friday night, snipers were again about General Sir Bindon Blood's force, and several shots were fired into the camp, but without any damage. The Headquarters camp was apparently the mark aimed at. The friendly piequets with much shouting and a shot or two drove off the snipers.

A reconnaissance in force went out yesterday. To-morrow one will be made to the Ghakki Pass, and another up the valley towards Pashal. General Meiklejohn commands the former, and Colonel Aitkin the latter, with which the G. O. C. will go, and a Field Battery.

A large convoy of warm clothing has arrived, and was distributed at once. This will be of aid in warding off the fever which is rather prevalent now in spite of quinine porades.

THE JIRGAH STILL UNDECIDED.

The Jirgah is still reported unsettled and unable to come to an unanimous decision, but it is probable that, after all, their decision will be in favour of fighting.

GATHERING IN THE SAMPAGHA PASS.

THE ENEMY PREPARING TO FIGHT.

The Sampagha Pass, where the Afridis are massing, lies to the north-west of Fort Lockhart, and is 6,550 feet high, and 12 miles from Gulistan. There are three roads over the pass which are reported fairly good for mules or pony traffic and transport, but the ascent is steep. There are two hills at the top which command the approaches to the pass which leads from the Khanki Valley straight into Orakzai-Tirah, the descent on the other side being only about 700 feet. As the Orakzai Tirah is itself very high the enemy are now occupying positions in the Khanki Valley, near Khangarboor and Korappa, and there is no doubt that our advance will be opposed. The enemy also occupy the Narik Suk, a high hill west of the Chagru Valley. They are strengthening their positions and building sungars.

THE SAMPAGHA PASS.

According to our Kohat correspondent, writes the Lahore paper, the spot where the Orakzais are now most likely to make their stand is the Sampagha Pass, which forms at present the boundary of our knowledge of that *terra incognita*, the Tirah country. To understand the movements of our troops from Kohat and Hangu onwards, it is necessary to remember that there are two routes into Tirah from Hangu. The first lies up the Khanki Valley along the bed of the Khanki River on the north side of the Samana range. The Khanki Valley lies between the Samana range and the Sandwahke or Mazzeoghar range. The crest of the Mazzeoghar is over five thousand feet above the Khanki, and stands up a huge wall of rock surmounted by magnificent pines. The spurs falling from it to the Khanki are bold, rugged and wooded: the intermediate watercourses wild and precipitous. On the passes stand the watch towers of the Shaikhan and Ali Khel Orakzais, guarding the approaches to Tirah. Owing to the manner in which the spurs of the opposite mountains close inward at intervals, till only narrow defiles lie between, the valley is a difficult one for the passage of troops, though traders drive laden mules from one end to the other. For this reason it was definitely decided some time ago not to make any advance up the Khanki Valley, and since then our road-making parties have been engaged in making the alternative route more practicable. To reach this pathway, however, it is first necessary to make a detour round the south of the Samana range through the Miranzai Valley to Kot and Shinawari, the two points at which our troops are beginning to cross. From Shinawari the path lies across the Samana about four miles west of Gulistan, leading in the direction of Karappa and the Khanki river, and so to the mouth of the Sampagha Pass. The paths across the Samana were formerly difficult, but have now been brought into some sort of order by our road-making parties. It is from the direction of the Sampagha Pass apparently that the Orakzais have now sallied and were attacking these road-making parties and the covering force at Gulistan when they were last heard of.

It seems certain now that Sir William Lockhart will place one, if not two, of his divisions in the Khanki Valley by the 20th and strike at once at the Sampagha Pass.

The tribesmen still continue to annoy our working parties on the Chagru Kotal road, the completion of which is essential to a rapid advance. On Tuesday the Jhind Infantry and the Sirmur and Maler Kotla Sappers, all Imperial Service troops, came under fire for the first time. Two sepoys and two Sappers were wounded. The enemy were not very enterprising, but they grow bolder. As roadmaking has to be undertaken nearer to the river the working parties will be well covered by the troops, whose fire can keep the tribesmen from pushing home any attack.

General Blood does not intend making any long stay in the Salarzai Valley, his intention being to proceed only four miles from the road leading from Inayat Kilia to Panjkora. The Salarzai are showing every disposition to be friendly, and the experience of the Watelai Valley is not likely to be repeated. Major Deane will complete certain political arrangements with the clan, and the troops will then recross the Panjkora River.

THE HYDERABAD COMMISSION.

THE LATE HOME SECRETARY'S TRIP AND EXPENSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct 16.

The Finance Commission, now sitting at Hyderabad, has made certain discoveries, which throw an entirely new light on the present Prime Minister's administration, which in the expenditure of State Funds bears an insignificant comparison to previous administrations. It transpires that, about six lakhs were spent by Mehdi Hassan, late Home Secretary, in connection with an unofficial trip to England.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 17.

The 19th Bombay Infantry have been moved to Gibbets Hill, beyond the race-course, more than twenty cases having occurred in this regement lately. The change appears to be beneficial, as no fresh cases have appeared for the past two days.

The 2nd Bombay Lancers, among whom plague has also appeared, have been moved out on to the general parade-ground.

There were 28 cases and 24 deaths in Poona city on Saturday; and 22 cases and 13 deaths in Poona cantonment.

There are now 261 cases under treatment in the General Plague Hospital; 45 in the Mahomedan Hospital, and 35 in the Hindu.

Search operations are carried on throughout the city, cantonment, and the suburbs.

THE VACANCY IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SATARA, Oct. 17.

The Collector has issued invitations to members of the District Board to form a electorate of thirteen representatives on the 20th instant to elect an Additional Member for the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Karandikar, High Court pleader, who is a leading citizen and lawyer, and zealous Congressman, is going to be put forward by the public here as a candidate for the vacancy—a proper selection at this juncture.

THE ALLEGED SATARA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

The case was continued before Mr. C. A. Kincaid, acting Sessions Judge of Satara, on Saturday, when two corroborative witnesses were examined. The Judge examined the accused shrewdly. The accused admitted the presence, but denied torturing by the police.

The defence suggested suicide, and pointed out many inconsistencies.

The assessors found the accused innocent. Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

SHOLAPUR AND PLAGUE MEASURES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 15.

Four thousand people, comprising Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Marwarees, etc., headed by Mr. Warad, waited upon Mr. Morison, Collector of Sholapur, expressing their sincere regret at the transfer of Mr. Carmichael, Assistant Collector, and requesting him to implore Government to cancel his transfer till the plague has completely subsided. The deputation unanimously praised Mr. Carmichael's sympathetic and considerate behaviour towards all people.

Mr. Morison informed the deputation that he would consider the deputation's suggestion and decide soon.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDIDOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Manchester some progress was made in the demolition of slums by the large new streets made to the Railway stations, but the people driven out of one place merely crowded into another until the Corporation was forced to take action and appointed its Unhealthy Dwellings Committee. The committee was able to purchase ten blocks of houses, but as other owners refused to sell, nothing more was done until the Corporation prepared a scheme under the Artizans' Dwelling Act. Two areas were then acquired and two blocks of tenement buildings have been put up, one costing £18,000 and the other £ 50,000. The buildings are three storeys high and they have large open spaces in the centre. As the cost of the land was exceptionally high the rents charged are also high, but whether for good or ill the Corporation is now fairly committed to a vigorous policy for the clearing out of slums out of regard for the health of the city.

Liverpool has taken up the housing question with energy. It has been buying houses freely for the sake of clearing the ground and widening streets and, as in Birmingham, leases the building sites for 75 years. The Corporation has also invested considerable sums in model tenement houses, and is the direct landlord of hundreds of working people. Millions have been expended in these improvements, and the policy is being steadily pursued with effects which have already become manifest, and which will result in a few decades in a re-constructed city. Liverpool is noted for its parks, but they are at some distance from the central part of the city, and of late years great efforts have been made to provide open spaces more convenient for the people. Some of the disused burial grounds have been turned into gardens, and 22 acres of open space in the city have been secured. Altogether the Corporation has spent half-a-million of money in purchasing land for parks and open spaces, and a quarter of a million in laying them out. As regards housing, the slow policy of doing things little by little prevailed until a few years ago, when the Corporation had to face the question with more energy and determination. Since then it has spent a quarter of a million in the clearing out of insanitary areas, and it has erected the model houses referred to above. The Victoria Square buildings cost £68,000 and the Juvenal buildings £16,000, and the yearly income is £3,700.

In Greenock the Municipality has built 200 houses with perfect sanitary arrangements in which a thousand people are living. The Huddersfield authorities have made a similar investment, which has proved very profitable. Bradford has grown up within the last fifty years and has not been troubled with the slum question, but the activity of the Corporation has been directed to widen and improve streets and buy up land for frontages. Its general activity and energy may be estimated from the fact that it has borrowed and spent six million sterling in fifty years.

Leeds has spent £240,000 on 663 acres of parks and open spaces within the last 25 years. It has also bought a considerable area of open ground which is let out to market gardeners until the demand for building sites arises. On street improvements £640,000 have been laid out, but beyond destroying a number of slums in the course of these improvements nothing has been done to improve the dwellings of the poor. It is expected that this work will not be much longer delayed. In Sheffield also a scheme was adopted in 1876 for pulling down unfit houses and re-arranging the streets, and it has been steadily prosecuted at a large cost and with benefits innumerable.

It is unnecessary to extend this brief survey of what has been done in English cities, nor would it be useful to draw attention to the improvements in Paris and Lyons, Brussels and Berlin, Vienna, Marseilles, and Rome. It is sufficient to insist again upon the conclusion that if the work is to be done it must be done by a small Committee of competent men who must work upon a comprehensive plan. The provision of new streets and broad streets is only a part of that plan which, to be really beneficial, must include the demolition of the slums, the acquisition of the whole area, the provision of dwellings for the poor, and the allotment of building sites or leases for short or long terms according to the solidity of the structures to be erected. Public wash-houses and baths, water closets, and urinals should be provided with a lavish hand. Dharamsalas will take the place of lodging houses, and open spaces and squares must be a feature of almost every acre of ground.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 16. W. R. H.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

ENGLAND AND EUROPEAN ALLIANCES.

While there is an increasing desire at home to know what, if any, *quid pro quo* Lord Salisbury has obtained for his recent concession to France, in regard to Tunis, some of our kind friends in Berlin are speaking of the Anglo-French agreement as another proof of the approaching decay of the British Empire, but these prognostications of evil do not cause much alarm here, especially as they are accompanied by the customary attacks on this country for her energy and enterprise in all quarters of the globe. The Prussian papers, backed up by a section of the Vienna Press, naturally do not approve of anything that seems to indicate a closer friendship between England and France, and their taunts may be taken for what they are worth. The *Vossische Zeitung* supposes that everyone in England has come to the conclusion that, as the result of the Tunis arrangement, France will waive her claims to Egypt. Such a conclusion, it says, is vain, and warns England that the more signs of submissiveness she shows the more grasping will France be. There may be people in England who entertain the idea attributed to them by the *Vossische Zeitung*, but if there are I have not met them. The people of this country will be disappointed if it should turn out that M. Hanotaux has given Lord Salisbury nothing at all in exchange for our abandonment of the Tunis capitulations, but they are not so sanguine or so foolish as to think that France, or rather French politicians, would forego their objection to our occupation of Egypt without some more tangible reward. That would be too much to expect, but they are not all so confident as editors in Berlin that the antagonism, as one of them styles it, between ourselves and our Gallic neighbours cannot be bridged over. With the Prussian critics of England, the wish, I am afraid, is father of the thought. But it must be admitted that the abuse poured upon our devoted heads by the journalists of Berlin is not quite so voluminous as it was before certain speeches on board the Pothuan. Whether that is a matter for much congratulation is doubtful, seeing that in the opinion of well-informed students of European politics fear is at the basis of this slight improvement in German manners. Would there have been any improvement in the tone of the Berlin Press if the Dual Alliance had not been so solemnly confirmed, and if Germany had not been supplanted at St. Petersburg? The *Pester Lloyd* indirectly answers this in the affirmative, when in an important article it declares that since the proclamation of the Franco-Russian alliance there has been rather a tendency to approach than to turn away from England both in Continental politics and in the Continental Press. As to the talk of a general coalition for the purpose of checking England's colonial power, which has again been revived during the past few days, the *Pester Lloyd* has the courage to say that the notion is as worthless as it is stupid.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Matters in reference to the Behring Sea Question are not proceeding as smoothly as might be desired. The boasting indulged in by some of the American jingoes, the other day, in consequence of Lord Salisbury's assent to the holding of a Conference after the British lion's tail had been twisted, turns out to have been rather premature. Lord Salisbury, in his studious short note of July 28, expressed the agreement of her Majesty's Ministers to a meeting of English, Canadian and American experts with limited functions, but he did not contemplate the assembling of a Conference such as Mr. Sherman, or rather Mr. Foster (United States Commissioner at the Paris Arbitration), is trying to force upon him. This Mr. Foster is the author of the famous despatch, signed by Mr. Sherman, and of all the mischief. But he has received a severe check. He hoped to get the British Government to take part in a Conference with wider powers than Lord Salisbury contemplated, and at which both Russia and Japan should be represented. As neither of those powers has any concern in the Pribyloff Islands, Lord Salisbury has objected to their taking any part in the Conference, and there the question remains for the present. President McKinley's organ, the "New York Tribune," states that Lord Salisbury knew all along of the intention to invite Russia and Japan to participate, and that he has only objected at the eleventh year. As to the first statement it may or may not be true. The second is not true. Lord Salisbury's objection was lodged some weeks ago. It appears that the Washington Government is not inclined to give way on this point, and if the American papers are to be believed there is some hope that England will be represented at the Conference, even if her representatives only sit there to hear the evidence, and take no part in the discussions. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Sherman despatch has not been communicated to the Washington Government is being utilised as a grievance; but if the Americans were wise they would not say much about this incident. In private life when people have received a sharp lesson in manners they do not proclaim their chastisement to all the world. If the American Government expects to receive a direct and detailed answer to its despatches, these despatches must be couched in proper and courteous language. Mr. Smalley, who has returned to his post as the New York correspondent of the *Times*, tells us that the fresh attempt excite American feeling about the Behring Sea troubles has met with little success so far. May this be regarded as an indication of dissatisfaction on the part of the American people with the manner in which the affairs of their Foreign Department are being conducted? Mr. Sherman is the responsible Minister; but Mr. Foster directs the policy. Mr. Foster is an able man of business, but his antecedents are not altogether what might be desired. For instance, as Mr. Smalley reminds us, Mr. Foster's interest in the Behring Sea, when he was appointed Commissioner, was not supposed to be wholly without reference to the interests of an important private corporation, part American, part British.

THE ELECTION IN WALES.

The East Denbighshire election has resulted in a great victory for the Liberals. The contest, it will be remembered, was brought about by the death of the Right Honourable Sir G. O. Morgan, leader of the party in the Principality. In 1885 the Liberal majority was 393; in 1886 it fell to 26; in 1892 it was 765; and in 1895, when the Conservatives had only a moderately strong candidate, it rose to 1,784. On the present occasion, with a locally powerful Conservative candidate, and with a not particularly strong liberal candidate, the Liberals have increased their majority to 2,327. The constituency contains a large mining district, and an attempt was made to prejudice the Liberal candidate, Mr. Moss, who is a barrister, because he in his legal capacity had held a brief against a popular local representative of the working men. Furthermore, Mr. Moss' opponent (the Hon. George Kenyon) sought to ingratiate himself with the miners by his rather sudden conversion to the principle for which the Engineers are struggling, namely, the eight hours' system. Neither Mr. Kenyon nor his supporters could have hoped to capture the seat, but they expected to knock off a thousand more or less from the Liberal majority of 1895. That the Conservatives should have polled 267 votes fewer than they received at the general election two years ago is especially disconcerting to the ministerialists who are puzzled to explain the phenomenon. It is hardly likely that the decrease in the Conservative strength was due to disagreement with Mr. Kenyon's advocacy of the eight hours' system, though that may have lost him a few votes. Another theory is that the Liberal Unionists in the constituency, alarmed at what the *Daily News* calls Lord Salisbury's sacerdotalism—meaning the pecuniary assistance given by his Government to Denominational schools—have returned to the true fold. The Unionists console themselves for a defeat that they do not attempt to explain away by saying that the question of foreign policy did not enter very largely into the contest. The winning candidate, however, in his speech he made after the election, attributed his success to dissatisfaction with the conduct by Lord Salisbury of the affairs of his department. It is always very difficult in a by-election fought on so many issues to say which decides the contest. Whatever may be the precise causes of the Liberal victory in East Denbighshire the return of Mr. Moss by such an enormous majority may prove to be embarrassing to Lord Salisbury, especially if the Opposition should be able to do as well at Barnsley. There, however, the fight is complicated by the advent of a third candidate in the shape of a nominee of the Independent Labour Party, and the Conservatives are not without hope that in these circumstances they may capture the seat.

LIBERAL STATESMEN AND THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

Mr. John Morley opened the autumn political campaign at Arbroath on Tuesday. He devoted his speech mainly to criticising the foreign policy of the Government, and had something to say on the subject of the troubles now occurring on the Indian frontier. "We were led," he said "to expect that the foreign policy of the present Government would be their strongest point; and, I think, we may fairly say now that instead of being their strongest point it is their very weakest." He blamed Lord Salisbury for not exercising more influence over the powers in regard to Crete. He should have said to his friends and allies:—"Let us take the Cretan affair into our own hands; let us insist on immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Turkish troops; let us find out, by whatever means or test you like to fix, what the Cretans themselves want, whether autonomy or annexation"? If he had done this there would, in Mr. Morley's opinion, have been no war. He expressed sympathy for Greece in her present crushed and ruined position. He described as a really crowning bit of ignominy the advantage taken of the reverses of the Greeks to screw out of them "a fresh security for certain bonds that are supposed to be held by Germany." There is only one thing left to Lord Salisbury, and that is the future of Crete. Will he insist on the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, and the granting of autonomy to the Cretans? "Meantime," he exclaimed, "we have closed a chapter which I deliberately call one of the most humiliating and deplorable in the history of this country." With regard to India he endeavoured to show that if Lord George Hamilton had not reversed Sir Henry Fowler's decisions respecting Chitral the present rising on the frontier would not have occurred and, he generally condemned the existing frontier policy. He said there were five stages in the Forward Rake's Progress. "First, you push on into territories where you have no business to be, and in our case, where you had promised you would not go; secondly, your intrusion provokes resentment, and in these wild countries resentment means resistance; thirdly, you instantly cry out that the people are rebellious and that their act is rebellion,—this in spite of your own assurance that you have no intention of setting up a permanent sovereignty over them; fourthly, you send a force to stamp out the rebellion; and, fifthly, having spread bloodshed, confusion, and anarchy, you declare, with hands uplifted to the heavens, that moral reasons force you to stay, for if you were to leave, this territory would be left in a condition which no civilized Power could contemplate with equanimity or with composure." There would, he remarked, be much to be said about this question before it is done with, but he has no hesitation in saying that the military side of "this unfortunate proceeding" is the least part—he is here referring to the financial aspect of the situation,—and that the talk of a Russian or any other invasion is not common sense. Mr. Asquith, who has also been addressing his constituents north of the Tweed, puts forward views identical to those expressed by Mr. Morley, and looks for a reconsideration of the lines of our frontier policy, and he hopes that it will be "possible for the future to arrive at a new and alternative policy which will in no way diminish the security of India, and will free her from the constant liabilities of those harassing expeditions, which her resources, which were never rich, and which have recently been the subject of exceptional and trying calamity, cannot meet." I do not observe, however, any indication in either speech of an intention on the part of the Opposition leaders to press on the Government the justice of making a grant from the Home Treasury towards the cost of the military operations, which, according to a friend of Mr. Morley, described as a competent judge, will amount to at least five millions sterling.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS PEACE MAKER: A CURIOUS STORY.

In a speech he delivered about this time last year Lord Rosebery used the following significant words—"I have myself while a Minister incurred the risk of war." It was understood at the time, and is still understood, that Lord Rosebery referred to the strained relations that existed in the autumn of 1893 between this country and France over the Siamese question. There is no doubt that at one period there was actual danger of hostilities. A few days ago, the Paris *Gaulois* published an article on the subject from the pen of M. Hutin, who states on the authority of "a high and influential personage" that affairs were so serious on the occasion referred to that orders for the mobilisation of the fleet had already been secretly given. But the most curious part of the story is what follows:—"The German Emperor," continues M. Hutin, "was at that time in England attending the Cowes Regatta. His Majesty was dining at the Royal Yacht Club when the German Ambassador in London informed him of the decision of the British Government to declare war against France. On receipt of this news the Emperor rose hastily, threw his serviette on the table, and ordered the Ambassador, Count Hatzfeldt, to protest against the measure taken by the Government of Lord Salisbury. Further, the Emperor immediately proceeded to Osborne, where he made representations to the Queen on the subject, informing her Majesty that he could not agree to Great Britain taking aggressive action against France on the subject of Siam. We owe no gratitude to the Emperor William," added M. Hutin's informant, "for this intervention. He acted in the interest of his country, of his navy, and of the colonial and commercial expansion of Germany." An evening paper, which I believe enjoys the confidence of Lord Rosebery, states that there is no truth in the "picturesque story," but if the journal in question means to imply that there never was any actual danger of our going to war with France over Siam then it has been misinformed.

THE NEW P. AND O. STEAMER EGYPT.

This magnificent and luxurious vessel, which will shortly be seen in the harbour of Bombay, had a most successful trial trip. The company's guests, numbering upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen, travelled down to Southampton by special train, on Friday afternoon, and were received on board the Egypt by her Commander, Captain Briscoe, and his officers. She at once left the docks and anchored for the night in the picturesque Southampton Water, nearly opposite Netley Hospital. On Saturday morning she steamed out of Southampton Water, passing through the Solent and along the English Channel in a westerly direction, and then crossing over to Cherbourg, where she arrived about five o'clock the same day. On Sunday some of the guests visited the Arsenal by invitation of the *amiral prefet* and the remainder drove to neighbouring chateaux, including that of M. le Baron Shickler the distinguished owner of race-horses. Apart from its really fine harbour works and forts, Cherbourg itself is neither specially attractive nor particularly clean, but the outskirts of the town are pretty and remind one of Kent. The steamer remained at Cherbourg until Monday morning. At sunset she anchored in the Nore, and on Tuesday morning entered the Thames, the guests disembarking at Tilbury, whence a special train brought them to town. The weather was delightful throughout, and everything contributed to make the trip a most enjoyable one. The amusements on board included dances, concerts, and sports. Mr. J. C. Parkinson, well known in London literary and theatrical circles, read, and read admirably, *the famous trial scene in "Pickwick", while Toby,*

M.P., treated us to a humorous original Parliamentary sketch, and Sir J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., charmed and instructed everyone with a short informal talk on astronomy *apropos* of his proposed journey to the East to scientifically observe the coming eclipse. As another of the entertainments, the popular managing Director of the P. and O. Company, Mr. F. D. Barnes, gave, in excellent style a reading from one of the poets, and there were recitations by Captain Briscoe and others. A capital band of musicians brought from London helped to enliven the cruise, and a piper, belonging to the Scots Guards, varied his vigorous musical performances by some well-executed sword-dancing. After dinner, on Monday evening, there was a little speech-making. To Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., was allotted the pleasing task of proposing success to the P. and O. Company and of expressing, on behalf of his fellow-guests, gratitude to the directors for their splendid hospitality. Sir Andrew did not forget the wives of our hosts, and his allusions to Lady Sutherland were as graceful as they were deserved. This toast, drunk with enthusiasm, was responded to in eloquent terms by the Chairman, Sir Thomas Sutherland, who later proposed the health of the builders of the ship, Messrs. Caird. Mr. P. Caird, the able head of the Greenock firm, suitably replied. Mr. John Aird, the genial member for North Paddington proposed the toast of the Commander and officers of the Egypt; Captain Briscoe responding. Mr. Barnes, in proposing the health of the French Navy, referred to the desire of the people of Great Britain to cultivate closer relations with our neighbours *outre manche*, and took the opportunity of thanking the naval authorities of Cherbourg for the courtesy extended by them to the visitors on board the Egypt. Captain Fiston, the newly-appointed Naval attache of the French Embassy in London, whose name was coupled with the toast, reciprocated Mr. Barnes's friendly sentiments, his felicitous speech being loudly cheered. In addition to those mentioned above, the guests included the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir Alexander Mackenzie); Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne (director), Sir Robert G. W. Herbert (director), Sir Henry H. Howarth, M.P., Sir W. H. White (Director of Naval construction), Lieutenant-General Stanley de B. Edwardes (formerly Commanding the Bombay District), Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Mr. R. S. Donkin, M.P., Admiral Fullerton (Commander of her Majesty's yachts), Mr. A. Midman, C.B., (Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons), Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., Mr. C. Moberly Bell (Manager of the *Times*), Mr. F. C. Burnand (Editor of *Punch*), Mr. J. Howard Gwyther, Mr. E. Letchworth, Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, C. B., Captain R. Methuen, (Mr. Dennison Pender, Mr. George Royle (of Port Said), Mr. S. Digby, Mr. J. J. Cardin, C.B., the Hon. Henry Marsham, Mr. Austin Low (of Messrs. Grindlay & Co.), the Hon. John Wallop, and Mr. Willoughby Maycock (of the Foreign Office). The Egypt is the sister-ship of the India, which she closely resembles in design, size, general arrangements and decorations. Some people will consider that one of the best features of the Egypt is her ample hurricane deck, which is of great length and unbroken from end to end. Another recommendation is her single-berth deck-cabins which are sure to be popular with passengers. The Egypt leaves for Bombay on the 15th of October, and although she has accommodation for 526 saloon passengers, every berth, I understand, has already been taken.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., who died on Sunday at the advanced age of ninety-four, was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, his official career commencing long before any of the men who now fill the highest posts in India were born, and terminating thirteen years before the present Senior Member of the Bombay Council first arrived in India. The late Baronet served in the North-Western Provinces, and after holding various subordinate posts became a Judge of the highest civil and criminal courts. He is succeeded in the title by his son Henry, who was also in the Bengal Civil Service from which he retired seventeen years ago.

Judge Warren, of the Probate and Matrimonial Division of the High Court in Ireland, whose death occurred on the 24th, was a distinguished member of the University of Dublin, which for some time he represented in the House of Commons. He was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland in the administration of the fourteenth Earl of Derby. He was elevated to the Irish Bench twenty-nine years ago, and throughout the whole of that period no one has ever had to accuse him of partiality in the discharge of his judicial duties, strong Conservative and Protestant though he was. He was prominently identified with ecclesiastical and educational matters.

The Rev. Canon Elwyn, master of the Charterhouse, died on Tuesday after a brief illness. He was appointed second master of his old school in 1855, and three years later became head master. In consequence of ill-health he resigned the appointment and went into the country to perform clerical work. For eight years—1864 to 1872—he was head master of St. Peter's School, York, and in 1885 he resumed the mastership of Charterhouse. He was a favourite in London pulpits, and in many ways his death creates a void that will not easily be filled.

Old Marlborians in India will hear with much regret of the death of the Rev. John Shearme Thomas. For a period close upon forty years he occupied the position of Bursar of Marlborough College and by his remarkeble administrative powers largely helped to put the celebrated Wiltshire school on its present sound financial position. He died in harness.

Lieutenant A. H. Turner, whose name has been prominent of late in connection with affairs in the Niger Coast Protectorate, has succumbed to fever of the "blackwater" type. He accompanied the recent expedition to Benin, and was its first British Resident. Under his direction a stockade or fort was erected at Benin and he was responsible for the despatch of the Protectorate forces to scour the country for the notorious king.

The deaths are also announced of Mr. Benjamin Lucraft, an active politician who for many years sat on the London School Board, and Mr. Henry Reader Williams, merchant and philanthropist. Mr. Williams was associated with the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury in his work on behalf of the destitute, and he may almost be considered the originator of the ragged school movement.

AN EARLY MAIL.

The Indian Mail which left Bombay on Saturday the 18th instant, was delivered in London this evening.

The scheme for holding a St. Andrew's dinner in Madras this year has been abandoned. A preliminary meeting of those interested was held last evening when only *five* persons were present. This number was, of course, too small to even elect a Committee, but it was large enough to decide that it was useless, in the face of extreme apathy, to try to carry out the patriotic object of the meeting. Mr. Arthur Roberts it was, we think, who said:—"We dined yesterday; to-day our motto must be dinner forget," which has a fine Scotch (Madras) ring about it.

The notification which brings the Punjab Legislative Council into actual existence is now published. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab is the President, and the members, nine in number, are:—Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner; Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division; Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan, Kazilbash; Mr. L. W. Dane, Officiating Chief Secretary; Sir William Rattigan, Q.C.; Khan Bahadur Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Hussain; Mushir-ul-Daula Mumtaz-ul-Mulk; Mr. J. S. Beresford, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department; and Rai Bahadur Madan Gopal, M.A. All the appointments explain themselves at a glance, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Thorburn, whose selection, however, needs no excuse. We venture to hope that the Commissioner of Rawal Pindi has been chosen with a view to legislative action in respect to agricultural indebtedness. Sir Mackworth Young has shown great discrimination in his choice of the first Punjab Legislative Council, which will have the full approval of the general public.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. L. Daniel, with the overland mails of 1st October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashby, Miss
Adair, Mr J
Armitage, Mr
Carpenter, Lt. R A
Dodds, Miss M
Duhan, Capt
Elliott, Mrs and infant
Farren, Mr G H
Gale, Mr
Hunt, Major
Howard, Mr C
Jackson, Mr and Mrs E
Jernyn, Capt and Mrs
Johnson, Revd A E
Joss, Miss
Keyworth, Lieut
Poole, Lieut F C
Pugh, Mr
Prendergast, Mr
Rowther, Miss
Stansfield, Lt
Sanders, Mr and Mrs
Taylor, Lieut
Wilson, Mr J
Warren, Capt, and Mrs and child
Whittle, Mr J H
Will, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr
Barker, Mr L
Burt, Mr
Burt, Mrs and Miss
Baylis, Capt E
Beaumont, Capt
Brown, Dr Edith
Bailey, Mr W
Collins, Mr A
Carr-Orr, Mr J
Coghill, Capt
Cubitts, Mr J E
Crawford, Mrs F C
Curtis, Genl and Mrs
Fullerton, Mr W
Gittens, Revd F C
Grierson, Mr and Mrs
Howard, Mr F
Higgins, Mr Scott
Hairbletober, Mr
Hopkins, Lieut
Jones, Mr H
Jenkins, Lt-Col and Mrs
Kohn, Mr
Kohn, Mrs
Lawrie, Dr and Mrs
Latimer, Mr W
Lukis, Surg-Capt
Lawder, Mrs
Maclurcan, Mr T
Moss, Mr
Morris, Capt S
Middleton, Mr A
O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs
Russell, Mr A S
Robertson, Mrs
Stewart, Major and Mrs
Thompson, Miss
Thacker, Mr
West, Mr
Young, Lieut

FROM ADEN—Hakim Chota Shaheb Ismail.

THE FAMINE.

Another remittance from the Mansion House has reached the Central Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund. This time it is a sum of £7,000, equivalent in Indian currency to Rs. 1,05,618, and it brings the total subscription received in India from the Mansion House to £5,40,000. The *Times* recently announced that the total subscriptions amounted to £5,46,500, so after deducting expenses, there may still remain a small balance to be forwarded. Subscriptions from the United Kingdom up to date amount to £7,69,000. In the Famine of 1876-77, the mother-country sent £6,95,737, but as exchange was 1s. 9d. the gold realised only Rs. 70,83,168. The fall in exchange has converted the present subscription into the sum of one crore and 21¼ lakhs. Besides the Mansion House, the Lancashire and Liverpool Funds have sent £1,57,000, Glasgow £53,500, Edinburgh nearly £18,000, besides miscellaneous subscriptions received direct, which amount to nearly £1,000.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY (TO-DAY.)

3-30 p.m.—220 yards Flat Race. (For Native soldiers.) 3 heats.
3-45 p.m.—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
3-45 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race. (School boys under 14). 2 heats.
3-50 p.m.—High Jump.
4 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race. (All comers.) 2 heats.
4-5 p.m.—150 yards Handicap. (Members only.)
4-10 p.m.—2 miles Bicycle Race. (All comers.)
4-25 p.m.—Tug-of-War. Native regiments. (2 heats.)
4-35 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race. (Gymkhana Challenge Cup.)
4-40 p.m.—1-2 mile Flat Race. (All comers.)
4-55 p.m.—1-1-2 mile Steeplechase. (For Native soldiers.)
5-5 p.m.—1-2 mile Flat Race. (Members and honorary members.)
5-15 p.m.—220 yards Flat Race (School boys over 14.) 4 heats.
5-20 p.m.—120 yards Hurdle Race.
5-25 p.m.—1-2 mile Steeplechase ("The Buffs" Challenge Cup.)
5-30 p.m.—Tug-of-War (British) Heats.

SECOND DAY (TO-MORROW.)

3-30 p.m.—Putting the Shot.
3-40 p.m.—220 yards Flat Race. (For Native Soldiers.) (Final.)
3-45 p.m.—Wide Jump.
3-50 p.m.—220 yards Handicap. (Members only.)
3-55 p.m.—1 mile Flat Race. (All comers.)
4 p.m.—1 Mile Walking Race. (For British Soldiers and sailors.)
4-10 p.m.—¼ mile Flat Race (Gymkhana Challenge Cup.)
4-15 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race. (For School boys under 14). (Final.)
4-20 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race. (All comers.) (Final.)
4-20 p.m.—1 mile Bicycle Race. For teams of four from any Volunteer Corps.
4-30 p.m.—220 yards Flat Race. (For School boys over 14). (Final.)
4-35 p.m.—½ mile Flat Race. (For British soldiers and sailors.)
4-40 p.m.—1 mile Bicycle Handicap.
4-45 p.m.—½ mile Steeplechase (Members and honorary members.)
4-55 p.m.—Tug-of-War. (Finals)
5-15 p.m.—120 yards Veterans' Race.

The following rules will be observed in the tug-of-war competitions:—

Heats will be won by the best of three pulls. At the start the rope shall be taut the centre tape over the centre line, and the competitors outside the side lines. The start shall be by word of mouth. During no part of the pull shall the foot of any competitor go beyond the centre line. The pull shall be won when one team shall have pulled the side tape of the opposing side over their own side line. No competitor shall wear boots or shoes with any projecting nails, sprigs or points of any kind. No competitor shall make any hole in the ground with his feet, or any other way, before the start. No competitor shall wilfully touch the ground with any part of his person but his feet.

Each team will be allowed one coach in the arena. The following are the handicaps for the races to-day:—

150 YARDS HANDICAP.

P. F. Fisher, Scratch.
E. M. Bishop, Scratch.
A. A. Economo, 6 yards.
W. P. Pechey, 6 yards.
W. St. J. Church, 8 yards.
Surg.-Maj. Crimmin, 10 yards.
J. Pollard, 8 yards.
A. Willock, 4 yards.
W. H. Cole, 6 yards.
T. D. MacRae, 6 yards.

2 MILES BICYCLE HANDICAP—ALL COMERS.

C. M. Ross, Scratch.
Pte Doherty, 2nd Middlesex Regt., Scratch.
Sergt. Robson, D. L. I., Scratch.
Sergt.-Maj. Downing, B. V. R., 50 yards.
R. W. Dunlop, 80 yards.
R. English, 50 yards.

The King and Queen of Roumania, who arrived in Vienna on Sept. 26, on Sept. 28 visited the Emperor Francis Joseph in his Castle at Budapest in return for his visit, with the Empress of Austria, to Bucharest and Sinai a year ago. The entire ceremonial observed on the arrival of the German Emperor has been repeated. The king on Sept. 27 held conferences with Count Goluchowski and Count Badeni, and in the evening his Majesty and the Queen occupied the Emperor's box at the Opera.

The Glasgow Corporation devised a truly Scottish plan for saving the bawbees on the occasion of the recent Royal visit. They provided only one casket for the two addresses offered, and after the first address of welcome had been presented to the Duke of York on the Royal yacht, the casket was handed back to be re-presented with the subsequent address at the Art Galleries. While they were about it, it is a wonder the Corporation did not make the same address do for both ceremonies.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It teethes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi	2	0	21
C Market, Dhobie Talao, and Bhuleshwar	4	0	26
D Khetwady	0	0	8
E Kamatipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	1	35
F Parel	0	0	11
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1	5	13
Total	13	7	146

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Attacks	4
Deaths	8

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	6

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper & Lower Colaba and Fort	1	0	2
B Mandvi and Dongri	1	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, and Bhuleshwar	4	1	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty	0	0	7
E Byculla and Kamatipura	1	1	24
F Parel and Sion	0	6	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	4	5
Total	7	6	107
Total to date	13,512	11,004	

SAME DATE LAST YRAR.

Attacks	12
Deaths	10

CHOLERA.

Attacks	6
Deaths	4

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 833, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,960, making a total of 4,793 persons. Departures by sea 2,033, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,887, making a total of 5,920 persons. Excess of departures above arrivals, 1,127.

SURAT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

A correspondent writes:—The Surat Parsee Segregation Hospital was opened by the Collector, Mr. Moore, in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th instant, in the presence of a large gathering of the leading members of the community in the bungalow known as Falsa Wadi, near the Delhi Darwaza. Sardar Davar Edulji Khurshedji Modi, head of the Parsee community of Surat, made a few prefatory remarks, supplemented by his eldest son, Mr. Kaikhosro, who thanked the Collector and the Civil Surgeon, Surg.-Lieutenant-Colonel Nadiman, for the excellent work they were doing in suppressing the plague, and made suitable acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by Messrs. Khusrobhai Khan Sahib, Jamshedji Sethna, and Hormusjee Pherozeshah in making the hospital a success. Mr. Davar then re-pitalquested the Collector to formally declare the hospopen. The Collector, in doing so, expressed his great satisfaction with the healthy and commodious arrangements, and paid a fitting tribute to the enlightenment and energy of the Parsee community who have been ready and foremost from the commencement in making all necessary arrangements for the Segregation Hospital, and in co-operating heartily with the efforts of the authorities to suppress and eradicate the plague. He also alluded to the work the Civil Surgeon was doing, and informed the assembly that he was addressing Government to sanction certain sanitary rules which would be in accordance with the religious feelings of the community. The announcement of the handsome donation of Rs. 100 a month by the Dubash Brothers, who are the Abkari farmers of the District, was received with cheers, and it was resolved, at the instance of Mr. Kaikhosro Mody, that the committee should address to them a letter, couched in suitable terms, and thanking them for their liberal aid. Mr. Khusrobhai Khan Saheb also addressed the meeting, and explained to them the work of the committee, and, in conclusion, exhorted the leading citizens to remain in Surat, and the gathering dispersed after the distribution of garlands and nose-gays.

THE JAINS CONCUR IN THE QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR OTHER CASTES.

A general meeting of the Jain community of all sects was held, on Thursday evening, at Pydhownie, under the presidency of Seth Dayalchund Malookchund, over a thousand persons being present. The meeting was called to consider certain proposals contained in a letter received from Sir James Campbell. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"The meeting authorizes any of the gentlemen named below to stand surety on behalf of the Jain community to the Plague Committee to get the release from quarantine restrictions of such Jain passengers who are men of respectability, and to procure for them surveillance tickets, subject to the rules and regulations of the Plague Committee: Messrs. Manuckchund Kapoorchund, Vassanji Tricumji Mooljl, Lakhamsey Nappoo Nensey, Chotalal Premji, Krishnaji Kungji, Magantal Manchund, Lakhamichund Manekchund, Umedmall Kunji Harji Kayani, Kunji Harji Kayani, and Amarchund P. Parmar. This meeting authorizes the manager and the secretary of the Jain Hospital to devise and adopt all necessary measure for pro uring the comforts of Jain passengers, and to convey to the Plague Committee the thanks of the Jain community for their indefatigable exertions in that behalf; also, if need be, to make such representations, as may be necessary from time to time, to the Plague Committee on the subject of procuring such comfort and convenience as may be consistent with the religious feelings of the passengers."

As a result of the meeting, a letter was forwarded to Sir James Campbell asking that he would give the necessary orders for the issue of the surveillance tickets to Jain passengers, on the security of any one of the persons nominated at the meeting. They further proposed to provide a clerk and a sepoy to keep a record of all the Jain passengers coming by sea, also of such of them who may be released on surveillance tickets, and otherwise to look after the comfort of the passengers.

At half-past four, on Friday evening, a deputation on behalf of the Jain community, consisting of Messrs. Manuckchund Kapoorchund, Amarchund P. Parmar, Khimji Hirji Kayani, and others, waited on the Chairman of the Plague Committee, who approved of the suggestions made in their letter, and promised to issue the necessary instructions in the matter at once. A visit was also paid by some of the leading Jains to the Nasirawadji Observation Camp to see the arrangements made by the Plague Committee there. Most of the Jains coming by sea are the members of the Cutchi Vissa and Dossah Ossawal castes, and some come from Porebunder, Mangrol, Bhavnagar, &c. The food in the quarantine camp is supplied by the Plague Committee, but some communities have arranged to feed their caste people. Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani and some other leaders of the Cutchi Dossah Ossawal community have made arrangements to supply food to their co-religionists.

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the authorities disapprove the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce by keeping the merchants under observation, it is not only a loss to merchants, but even to Government. Some merchants have suspended payment, and before the commencement of the Native new year there is more likelihood of them taking the same course. European offices shall have to bear the loss, and they will be obliged to cancel orders, which will interfere with the Home trade, and the import trade will be affected, and that means that Government will be out of pocket for the duty under such high pressure of finance. As regards Indian export, according to my humble opinion, through failure of merchants, poor mofussil merchants will not have the courage to consign anything to Bombay for disposal here or shipment to Home, as there will be lack of confidence in Bombay agents. There are some chances of prices having a little downward tendency, and mofussil people shall have a chance of storing provision for the next twelve months, and that will put a stop for, say, 50 per cent. going out of India. Sir, who will be losers by this scheme? I think both the Government as well as the public. Will, therefore, Government decide whether it is favourable to have quarantine or not. If it is certain, the period should be reasonable. 102 hours or 144 hours are not necessary. After such strict examinations as so many stations only 24 hours will be quite sufficient to protect delicate females and children. Trusting that this grave question will be decided as leniently as possible.—Yours, &c.,

DALPUTRAM G. SHUKLA.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSION.

POLICE CHARGED WITH TORTURE.

Before Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, Rajaram Maiji Ghatge (chief constable), Ibraham Khan Mogal Jan (head constable), and Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji, police constables, of Petha Shirala, Islampur Taluka, in the Satara Collectorate, are put on their trial for murdering or abetting the murder of Sadya valad Bhagnak Malsar, of Meni, in the Patta, and also for causing hurt to his two brothers for the purpose of extorting confessions of a theft of a paltry amount of Rs. 10 committed at the same village a few days before.

Mr. P. N. Bhadkamkar appears for the Crown.

Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, R. R. Kale, and D. G. Divekar defend the accused.

After the accused pleaded not guilty to the several charges, the Judge selected Messrs. D. R. Abhyankar and R. Gokhale as assessors.

The Public Prosecutor: The case is an important one and worth considering. About 1st September last, a theft of Rs. 10 took place in Meni. Accused 3 and 4 beat the deceased and others for extorting confessions. Accused 1 and 2 abetted by illegally omitting to prevent to murder as responsible police officers. Eye-witnesses will testify to beating. A dead body was found in the well. The body had marks of beating. It is for the assessors to consider the evidence carefully before giving their opinion. Evidence was then led.

Bhagnak Khandnak Mahar (complainant) deposed as follows:—Sadu was my son. Ishwara and Ganu are also my sons. Police officers had come to investigate the theft which had taken place in Sadu Bengda's house, one Wednesday, a month ago. They put up in the Chowdi, which is the Ninal temple. On Thursday, about 4 p.m., the police called my two sons, Ishwara and Sadu, and two other Mahars to the Chowdi. I was at home. In the evening my sons returned at dinner time. After supper they were again called away. They were allowed to come home for meals, and again called back on Friday. After Friday night I did not see Sadu alive; that day he was not taken to the Chowdi, but to the hill side. Accuseds 3 and 4 called away my son, Sadu, on Friday. He was all well when he went away from us on Friday. On Saturday at daybreak I went towards the Chowdi to inquire after my son; when Ganu and Rama, accused 3 and 4, of themselves told me that Sadu was missing, and that inquiry should be made of him. At the time I heard my wife's cry from the well side that Sadu was thrown into the well. Then I ran towards the well; when I saw Sadu's blanket lying 7 or 8 cubits off from the well border. Grass on the well side was pressed down. I thence guessed that my son was thrown into the well. Then I raised a cry. People assembled. I went to Islampur to make a complaint to the Mamlatdar. My statement was immediately taken down. With me were my other sons, whose statements were also taken down. Ishwara remained in the hospital for a day. On Sunday I and my son Ganu returned to see if the dead body had been taken out. Ishwara remained because he had marks of violence on his back. On our return we found the body taken out of the well. The body was detained at the village for a day for the arrival of the Mahalkari, in whose presence the inquest was to be held. There was a cut on the left eye-brow. There were bruises on the head. The upper half of the body had become green, while the lower half was also white. Mahalkari came on Sunday evening. The Punchnama was made the next morning; the same evening the body was sent to Islampur. I do not know why, when the Foujdar was present in the village, the Mahalkari was waited for. I was not allowed access when my sons were kept in the Chowdi. My son Ganu had marks upon his shoulder. My sons with two others were suspected of committing theft. Ganu and Rama (accused 3 and 4) were insisting on my son's confessing the offence within my hearing. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 used to take my sons a gunshot distance from the temple to ask them to confess. The chief and head constables were in the temple when I and my sons were taken out by the other accused.

Cross-examination on behalf of accused 1 and 2:—The persons whose property was robbed complained against my sons. The theft took place at night. The complaint was of a theft of ornament removed from the person of a sleeping child. The theft had taken place on Tuesday. Near the Chowdi there are 4 or 5 houses. At a distance there are about 20 detached houses. Sadu Bengda's house is just near the Chowdi. My house is in the Maharwada, which is a way off from the Chowdi. A ramosee, named Gopala, had come to call my son Sadu on that time the police had not come to our village. My two sons went along with the ramosee. I did not go. My sons were taken to the Chowdi on Friday and not before. It was that day that Gopala ramosee had come. I did not accompany them. It was on Wednesday. I do not remember the day. On Thursday they were called, presumably my son for dinner. On Thursday night they were at home. Till 4 p.m., on Friday they were at home, when they were called out at the instance of Gopala, ramosee, and taken to the hill side. Next morning I came to the Chowdi to inquire after my sons, and learnt they were missing. Sadu and Ishwara were taken on Friday accompanied by none else to my knowledge. I said the same thing about my interview with the constable on Saturday morning before the Magistrate that I say now. On Saturday morning I met Guna and Savala Mahars. These two persons first gave me information regarding the well-side my son being thrown into the well. I did not tell in my first statement before the magistrate that my wife's scream first called my attention to the well. Those two mahars have not come here as witnesses. Those two persons told me that my son was crying at the well. I did not believe them. When the two persons gave me the information, I was standing in the court-yard of my house; my wife and others were inside. I then ran up to the temple first, and thence towards the well. I did not see anybody near the well. I saw only a blanket lying on the ground. From that I suspected that my son had fallen into the well. This was the Saturday I told the mamlatdar. I mentioned Savala and Guna's names because they gave me information first. On Sunday evening when I returned from Islampur the body had been taken and punchnama made which was read out to me by one Mama and also by the Mahalkari.

Ishwara: Sadu Bengda's house was robbed, whereupon the police came to our village to investigate. Ramosee called all the mahars to the village Chowdi on Wednesday. I was among them. I do not remember the day on which the chief constable came to our village. All the mahars were allowed to go excepting myself, my brother, and two others. We were made to sit in the temple for some time by accused 3 and 4 and then were allowed to go home to take meals. Then we were again called on Thursday afternoon and were asked if we had committed the robbery. We denied. On Thursday accused Nos. 1 and 2 were inside the temple. On Thursday we were allowed to go away. On Friday morning before Friday break we were again called at the Chowdi, and at the time I and my brother were only called by accused Nos. 3 and 4, and we passed by the Chowdi, and were taken to the Nalla by the said accused. There I was first beaten and then Sadya. I lay down feigning death, and then accused 3 and 4 beat my brother and threw him in the well. On Friday morning I and brother Sadu and 2 other Mahars were sent for, questioned as to the theft, and were detained in the Chowdi till evening. We returned home for supper. After supper we were again taken to the stream at a distance from the Chowdi. The two sepoys beat me with the whips. I laid myself down, and then they beat Sadu with sticks and they carried him to a well in my presence. After daybreak he was thrown into the well. I then ran to Islampur and laid the facts before the Mamlatdar. I showed to the Hospital Assistant my marks, but I never took any medicine. Ganu followed me and also my father to Islampur. I saw marks on Ganu's shoulders. Ganu told me that he was beaten by the police. After we got the body of Sadu we disposed of it. Whenever the police called us, they asked us about the theft. I do not recollect how may days the chief constable stayed at our village. On Friday when we were taken to the temple the chief constable was inside the temple. On Saturday morning when I went to Islampur the chief constable was in the village.

Bhagi: On Saturday morning, at 8 a.m., Ganu and Raoa sepoys were beating Sadu at the stream. They carried deceased Sadu to the well and threw the body into it. Then I went home and told my husband, who immediately went to Islampur. I did not see Ishwara anywhere at the time. The body was taken out of the well on Sunday. I was thereabout. The body was not sent to the hospital on Sunday because the Mahalkari had not arrived. My sons were detained at the Chowdi the whole day on Friday. The chief constable was at the village throughout Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The case was adjourned till the 14th instant.

The recent Royal visit to this country has already (says the Cork correspondent of the *Times*) borne fruit of a kind which is being well appreciated in districts where remunerative employment is difficult to obtain. An exceptionally large number of English tourists have flocked to Ireland during the past fortnight, and these have adopted, either wholly or in part, the route followed by the Duke and Duchess of York. They have, too, been more fortunate as regards the weather than were their Royal Highnesses. Until the early days of September were reached the weather, when it was not of a character to forbid all participation in outdoor recreation, was so exasperatingly uncertain as to disgust pleasure trippers even in the most enchanting regions. During the past ten or twelve days, however, this depressing condition of the atmosphere has given way to uninterrupted sunshine, and tourists have had a most enjoyable time of it. It is not often that effect follows cause in such rapid succession, and this influx of the better class of tourists has been greatly appreciated and has greatly intensified the desire among all classes to see a Royal residence established in Ireland.

THE NEW PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.

Yesterday morning an immense concourse of Parsees, numbering several thousands, were present to witness the inauguration of a new fire-temple, the only one of its kind belonging to the entire community of Bombay, at Chandanwady, on the Girgaum Road. The particulars connected with the celebration were published in our Friday's paper. About 9 a.m., before the gates were opened for the general public, in the presence of the members of the managing committee and the chief priests, a procession was formed of priests, some of them armed with swords, with the high priest walking in front, followed by members of the committee; and the sacred fire was transferred from the "durrai-meher," where it had been kept, to the new fire-temple, and enthroned there with appropriate ceremonies. The public were then admitted into the new premises, and thousands of them, each carrying in his hands his contribution of pieces of sandalwood for feeding the sacred fire, appeared before the new *sanctum sanctorum* to offer up prayers. The premises were decorated throughout with flowers and evergreens. The ground floor hall shewed several marble tablets affixed in the walls, against which were hung rich oil-paintings of Dustur Jamaspjee Minocherjee, now recognised as the high priest of the entire community, of Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, Mr. Hirjibhoy Ardesir Dadyseth, and others, and a large portrait of Zoroaster on glass, executed and presented by a local Parsee artist. About 9-30 a.m., the assembly adjourned into the upper hall, known as Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor's hall, which has been decorated with crystal chandeliers, and with oil-paintings of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Sarval, and others, and a large portrait of Zoroaster on glass. One of the walls bore a marble tablet with an inscription showing that Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor paid the expenses for the construction of the hall. The grand "jusson ceremony" was then commenced by Dastur Jamaspjee and Dastur Kaikobad of Poona, who sat in the middle of three parallel rows of priests, on the carpeted floor, having in front of them large trays filled with fruits, flowers, sacred bread, milk, rose-water, etc. At the conclusion of these thanksgiving ceremonies, which lasted about an hour, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, the honorary secretary, announced that congratulatory telegrams had been received from Nowsari, Secunderabad, Baroda, Udwada, Calcutta, and other parts of the country, expressing the gratification felt by the Zoroastrian communities of those places at the consecration of the new Anjumani fire-temple. The following is one of them:—

From Dhunjibhoy Behramjee Mehta, Mill Agent, Calcutta, to Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, Bombay.

Many thanks for kind invitation; pray excuse our unavoidable absence and accept my and my son Rustomjee's sincere congratulations on the auspicious occasion of inauguration and establishment of our new Atash-Behram brought about by your indefatigable exertion. May God grant you long life, and in His infinite mercy endow our new Atash-Behram with His eternal blessing.

Mr. Jalbhoi Ardasir Sett, chairman of the managing committee, then declared amidst prolonged cheering that, after the due performance of all the ceremonies required by the Zoroastrian religion, under the supervision of the high priest and other learned priests, the new "Atash-Behram" was now open for worship to the members of the community. The chairman asked the honorary secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah, to read the "Anjuman Pattar," i.e., letter to the community, describing in detail the circumstances under which the new fire-temple was projected three years ago and established by contributions from the community, not only from the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, but also of Nowsari, Poona, Akola, Nagpur, Igatpuri, Mhow, Indore, Calcutta, China, and Persia. The letter recorded with just pride that the inauguration of the new fire-temple was an event which would ever be remembered in the history of the community. No money or labour had been spared, the letter added, either in the construction of the edifice or the performance of the complete code of appropriate ceremonies as prescribed by the tenets of their religion. The letter proceeded to say that, among the earliest supporters of the scheme, were Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Tata, Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthakee, Manekjee Hormusjee Parvez, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Messrs. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Sethna, Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper, etc., also Messrs. Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwala, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor, and Dastur Jamsetjee Sorabjee Kukadaru. Dastur Jamaspjee had been appointed the high priest of the fire-temple, and his son, Ervad Kaikhosru Dastur Jamaspjee, the deputy high priest.

Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, a member of the committee of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, in the absence of the Punchayet, presented a shawl to Dastur Jamaspjee with a suitable address; and a shawl was also presented to Mr. Jaibhai Ardasir Sett as the head of the Bhagarsaths by Shumsool Uma Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Secretary, on behalf of the Punchayet. Several private individuals next presented shawls, some accompanied with purses of money, to Dastur Jamaspjee. About forty or fifty shawls were thus presented.

Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, the chairman of the committee, in the evening, presented addresses to Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E. (Bom.), the head priest of the

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SHARP shock of earthquake is reported to have occurred at south Sylhet, on Wednesday, at 3 a.m. The wave seemed to travel from east to west. The shock lasted only a few seconds, but was very strong. During the shock period, it is stated, there was incessant thunder, but no lightning was visible.

IT is probable that four offices of the Burma police will be seconded for service in Siam under Mr. Jardine, recently appointed Inspector-General. Promotion in the Burma police is exceedingly slow just now, and the opportunity of foreign service on good pay will be eagerly sought.

THE preliminary estimate of the indigo crop in Bengal is unfavourable owing to the want of moisture at the time of cultivation and sowing. In Saran and Mozufferpore the outturn is reported to be only 7 annas and 5½ annas respectively, only one district declares a full crop and the general average is 11 annas for the whole province, Behar having the worst prospects.

A *Punjab Gazette Extraordinary* fixes the 1st of November as the date of the opening meeting of the new Legislative Council of the Province, and lays down rules for the conduct of business at its meetings. The nine members nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor are Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner, Beti Khem Singh, C. I. E., Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Commissioner, Rawalpindi, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Mr. L. W. Dane, Chief Secretary, Sir William Rattigan, Q. C., K. B. Khalifa Saiyid Muhammad Hussain, Mr. J. S. Hereford, Secretary, Irrigation Department, and B. B. Madan Gopal, barrister-at-law.

THE final report of the jute crop in Bengal is very satisfactory: although over a reduced area, it is expected to reach a 17-anna average. On the same basis of calculation as former years this outturn will give 68½ lakhs of bales, but the estimates are at best only approximate. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has expressed a wish that no official estimate should be made of the exportable surplus of jute, but the Department of Agriculture demurs in the interest of Dundee and other foreign jute-importing centres, although admitting that the estimates are for various reasons not very trustworthy. The available surplus for export of the 1897 crop is put at 35 lakhs of bales.

THE Committee appointed by the Nizam to consider and report upon Mr. Crawley's Report on the State Finances has held its first meeting. The members are four in number—Khurshed Jah, Sir Asman Jah, the Peishkar and Shahab Jung; and they are requested to sit daily from 12 till 4. On the opening day only Khurshed Jah turned up at the time fixed. He is said to have sat contentedly on till 4 o'clock, and then as contentedly gone home. Business done—as Toby M. P. would say—*nil*. The job promises to be a long one.

THE Labore paper writes:—A question that has come into some prominence during the course of the present operations, is the armament of the native cavalry. It cropped up during the fighting on the Malakand side, and afterwards in the Mohmand expedition, and it will probably be more sharply defined in the Afridi expedition. The general principle may, therefore, be dealt with. At hill camps of exercise and peace manœuvres it is a recognised rule that dismounted cavalry cannot contend with infantry at long ranges. If our cavalry are only to meet jezailchis they can sweep their way before them with their carbine, but—if only a proportion of the enemy have long Martini-Henri or Lee-Metford rifles they can hold the carbine at bay. Instances have occurred where cavalry mounted and dismounted, were fired at from 1,200 and 1,4 0 yards and bullets were dropping all round them, while they were unable with a carbine, whose practical effective distance is recognised at 800 yards to return the fire. Surely this fairly raises the question whether native cavalry would not be more efficiently equipped if armed with the Martini Metford, or Lee-Metford carbine. It is a matter on which opinions differ greatly, whether cavalry should have a magazine carbine or not. We incline to the view that a good single firing carbine will fulfil all requirements, and in that case the Martini-Metford would be hard to beat.

FURTHER particulars of the Mandalay raid leave absolutely no doubt that the object of the Hpoongyi and his band was to capture the palace and drive the British out. It is a large order, so long there is a garrison of over two thousand men in the fort. In the fight Major Dobbie was assisted by his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Hogg, the former bringing ammunition and the latter sword, and later on a *dhokra* and an orderly, though only armed with *lathis*, gallantly attacked the rebels, both these men being wounded. When the alarm was given Captain Carrick, Lieutenant Simpson, Caleton and Hamilton were the first to arrive, and these with a few orderlies came up with the band at the gate of the fort, where a fight ensued. Here it was that the Hpoongyi was shot by Lieutenant Simpson. Mr. Wilson is cut over the arms, back and hands. In all four Burmans were killed and eight captured, of whom five are wounded. The prisoners have made a full confession of the crime, stating that they believed the Hpoongyi bore a charmed life and that British bullets could not touch him. Two prominent Burmans have been arrested on the supposition of having instigated the plot.

THE total number of separate presents received in the Natural History Museum during the year amounted to 1,518. One of the most interesting was from the Prince of Wales. It consisted of an Indian elephant, being one of the four brought home by His Royal Highness in 1876. The animal was caught in the Nepal Terai and presented by Sir Jung Bahadoor to the Prince during his visit to India. It was selected as a remarkably handsome animal, and was supposed at that time to be about six years old. On the Prince's return to England it was deposited in the gardens of the Zoological Society of London (May 17, 1876), where it remained until its death (March 8, 1896), at which time it was full grown. Its height was 9ft. 10in.

IN the report of the administration of civil justice in the Punjab during 1896 the judges of the Chief Court expressed satisfaction that litigation showed no tendency to increase the number of suits instituted, having been about 3 per cent. less than in the previous year and practically the same as in 1894. But the Lieutenant-Governor has brushed aside this slender cause of rejoicing, pointing out that the decrease was merely another side issue of the famine, and that while in ten districts known to have suffered most severely from scarcity there was a decline of 6 per cent. in suits instituted, the remaining twenty-one districts of the Province showed an increase of 3 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years, and the decrease has only taken place in small causes and petty litigation. On the other hand, the number of appeals in the District and Divisional Courts rose by almost two thousand, and the percentage of first appeals, which was 22 in 1893, has increased point by point to 25 in 1896. The number of appeals to the Chief Court showed no rise on the previous year, but applications for revision advanced from 1,895 to 2,416. That the volume of civil litigation in the Punjab is excessive and tends to increase Sir William Mackworth Young has no doubt, and he does not seem very sanguine that the conference of judicial and executive officers which has been considering proposals for the reduction of the number of appeals and revision proceedings will find successful remedies for the congestion of business. The figures for the appellate courts of the Province, District, Divisional, and Chief, show in all a steady accumulation of pending cases, and the Chief Court whose whole current work disposed of 1,369 cases was still confronted by arrears of 1,502 and the knowledge that every month the pile grows bigger. This state of things is rapidly amounting to a denial of justice, and in spite of financial straitness the Punjab Government has been constrained to ask for the re-appointment of a sixth judge, which, we understand, the Government of India have agreed to as a temporary measure.

A TYPHOID epidemic is raging at Maidstone, owing, it is said, to a contaminated water supply. There have been over 1C00 cases and forty-one deaths during the past fortnight. The family of Mr. C. Whitehead, Technical Adviser to the Board of Agriculture, has been among the chief sufferers.

A ROME newspaper declares that the reported Quadruple Alliance between Austria, Russia, France, and Germany is a mere invention, and that at present the Cabinets of Europe, that of Paris included, have not thought of raising the Egyptian Question.

IT is stated that M. Hanotaux has proposed to Lord Salisbury that the various outstanding questions between Great Britain and France in the West of Africa should be examined by a Joint commission, and it is understood that Lord Salisbury is willing that the negotiation should be resumed at an early date. At present, however, no day has been named for the meeting of the Commissioners.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Politique Coloniale* declares that an Afghan Embassy has just left the Russian capital, taking with it a formal promise of support from Russia in the event of Great Britain showing an intention to encroach on the territory of the Amir. The negotiations with Abyssinia, adds the correspondent, are still being conducted with the object of establishing a powerful league to oppose the advance of the British in Africa, and finally, Russia is about to come to an understanding with the United States, with a view to arresting excessive extension on the part of Great Britain in the Pacific.

THE *Popolo Romano* states that Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Governor of Suakin, who arrived at Massowah on Wednesday and at once proceeded to Kassala, has been commissioned to arrange the preliminaries for the restoration of Kassala to Egypt. It is expected that that event may take place about the beginning of December.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "The Mahdi has caused it to be proclaimed in the Mosques and streets of Omdurman that he is firmly resolved to defend that town to the uttermost, in order to prevent the Christians from invading the Soudan and the Sahara and annexing the Mahommedan kingdoms there. Moreover, he proclaims that it is his and all Moslems' most sacred duty to defend Omdurman to the uttermost against the Christians, lest the grave of the Mohammed Achmed fall into their hands." According to news from Berber, a gunboat has ascended the Atbara, a distance of thirty miles, this being the first occasion on which a steamer has navigated the river. The country was found to be sparsely inhabited, and most of the villages were deserted.

A NEW Italian first-class battleship, the Emmanuele Filiberto, was launched at Castellamare in presence of the Prince and Princess of Naples. She is of 9,800 tons displacement and has engines of 13,500 horse-power, intended to give her a maximum speed of eighteen knots. She is to be armed with thirty quick-firing guns—four of them of 9 9in. bore—and four torpedo-tubes, and it is hoped that she will be ready for service at the beginning of 1899.

GENERAL ADDISON while cycling a few days ago at Ebrington ran into a herd of cattle, and was pitched heavily forward, dislocating his shoulder. He was carried into the nearest cottage. Dr. Style of Moreton, attempted to put the shoulder in, but found it impossible to do so, owing to the presence of a bullet which had been embedded for many years. Dr. Style pointed out that such a severe operation could not be performed on the floor of the cottage without help or an anæsthetic; but the General said he would not leave until the double operation was performed. This was successfully carried out, and General Addison has been able to return to his London residence.

MR. BARNES, the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, had a long interview the other day with the President of the Board of Trade, and it was afterwards stated by the officials of the Engineers' Society that it was highly probable that a conference of employers and men would be arranged with the least possible delay.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN writes to the *Times*:—"The position of silver is hopeless, as all experts in prices who are not bimetallic agitators, and including even some of them, like Mr Ottomar Haupt, who really knows something of the markets, have long recognised. The currency problem in India will require serious consideration when the present storm is over. The weight of Indian expert opinion, as far as I can judge, as to the desirability and even practicability of a gold standard for India, is entirely against Lord Farrer. But in any case the sooner the present ambiguous situation is put an end to, and India obtains either a gold or a silver standard, the better." Lord Farrer in a further short letter says, that, so far from being satisfied of the unwisdom of the step taken by the Government in 1893 in closing the Indian mints, he is more than ever satisfied of its wisdom as well as its courage, and confirmed in that belief by Sir R. Giffen's own view of the hopelessness of a rise in silver.

A CURIOUS accident occurred to a lady cyclist at Rathmullen, Co. Donegal, on Sept. 29. Arriving rather late for the steamer, which was about to cross Lough Swilly, she lost control of her machine, which went right over the pier-head, falling with its owner a distance of over twenty feet into the water. The lady was almost uninjured, but the bicycle was greatly damaged.

IT is reported in Paris that the Tsar has just bought about ten acres of land in the district of Ray, near Nice, and that he intends to build on it a magnificent villa. The villa is intended principally for the use of the Dowager-Empress and the Tsarevitch, who will spend the winter in the French Riviera; but the Emperor and Empress intend also to occupy it for a time during the Russian bad season.

MR. LITTLEDALE, who has been shooting with a Russian friend in distant parts of Siberia, is said to be returning to England with over twenty splendid specimens of rare wild sheep.

ACCORDING to a Dalziel telegram from San Francisco, Mr. Henry McPike, an attorney, has made this statement: "My client, Mrs. Langtry, notifies me that she will return to California at the end of November, accompanied by Prince Esterhazy, whom she marries immediately.

AT the September meeting of the committee of the Howard Association, London, the following resolution was moved by Mr W W. Baynes, J.P., seconded by Mr. Henry Gurney, and adopted:—"The committee of the Howard Association have heard with pleasure of the recent enactment of a Reformatory Act in India, embodying for juvenile delinquents the principle of the English 'First Offenders Act,' the operation of which will, as they hope, result in a great diminution of the imprisonment of children. At the same time, the committee regret that no provision is made in the Act for separating young girls in Indian prisons from adult offenders of their own sex. In Madras alone nearly 100 young girls are annually sent to gaol and left to associate with confirmed thieves and prostitutes. It would be gratifying to learn that the local governments, both in Madras and other districts, will take action to remedy this evil."

ACCORDING to the "New York Tribune," an organisation has just been formed in Chicago whose members propose to substitute a phrenology for Cupid. The working plan of this association which is said to have a rapidly increasing membership, is to hold what are called matrimonial picnics every few weeks, at which all the candidates of both sexes for the marriage state submit their heads to the examination of the qualified officials for the recording of characteristic bumps. After due comparisons and consultations, a list of men and women, whose traits are found to supplement each other's, are told off, and all possible encouragements offered to induce their speedy marriages. At a recent matrimonial picnic sixty men and forty women had their cranial bumps felt by the professors, and a number of marriages of "affinities" are expected to take place shortly. A great deal of scientific interest is taken, it is said, in the experiment, and careful records will be kept of each union. The society has a comprehensive programme, including a scheme for providing suitable starts in life for such of its members as need assistance. The development of the children of these scientific marriages is expected to afford data which will be of great benefit to humanity.

INDIAN QUESTIONS AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE Church Congress assembled at Nottingham on Sept. 7. The Bishop of Derby presided over a gathering of 3000 mothers specially invited to hear addresses from Lady Frederick Cavendish, Canon Winnington Ingram, and Mrs. Isaac, the latter a well-known lady worker in the diocese of Worcester.

On Sept. 28 the leading members of the Congress were welcomed at the Exchange by the Mayor, and the welcome was acknowledged by the President (the Bishop of Southwell, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Special services were then held in four churches. At St. Mary's the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Holy Trinity by the Bishop of Calcutta, and in the other churches the Bishops of Iowa and Argyll and the Isles were the preachers.

The Bishop of Calcutta, who preached from Revelation v. 3-5, said there was ever in the heart of the zealous Christian a longing to know what was coming upon the Church in the near future, a longing not prompted by mere curiosity, but awakened by a sincere desire to prepare accordingly and direct his course with wisdom and confidence. And there were special times when the condition of things seemed to be critical, and the longing then became more intense, and the cry rose in the heart, "Who is worthy to open the Book?" Who could tell us, enough of the future to enable us to prepare for it? It was well, however, for us to remember that we were always at a crisis; each day was a turning-point on which the future depends. And speaking generally, and without being an alarmist, they must surely consider that the times were critical. He supposed they were all conscious that the battle had entered upon a new phase. Looking back half a century they noted how the battle in certain directions had been successfully maintained; but there had been a change of front and new modes of attack had been introduced. One of the most insidious methods was that which assailed the faith under the pretext that matters of faith were uncertain, and so were matters of indifference so long as a good life was manifested. They discerned the fallacy that underlies this position, and the question asked—"On what basis is this good life to be built up?"—exposed it; but was that enough? Were they not met by a further pretext suggested by a not altogether unreal difficulty? "So much that used to be taught confidently is now discredited that we know not what to believe or teach, and we wait until our confidence is either restored or resettled." A most anxious work had assuredly to be done by devout students and teachers of the truths of Holy Scripture before these difficulties could be arranged. The whole subject of education was largely influenced by this difficulty, and, while the battle was maintained to secure that the Church might teach what it thinks and believes, they must not shut their eyes to the fact that teachers need help and guidance in regard to the question as to what they were to believe and teach. The effect of any uncertain sound was felt in an attitude of indifference assumed by many "as they go through the world, and it was carried on in the lives of many who leave these shores and migrate to distant lands. Not unconnected with this was the mass of difficult problems generally spoken of as social problems, regarding the relations of man to man in the ordinary concerns of life—the growing laxity of opinion and practice concerning the sacredness of the marriage bond, the tendency to utter unscrupulousness in the conduct of trade and our commercial relations so long as success results, more wealth, more influence, and more power. Again, could they fail to see the advance of a bare materialism in unbounded luxury and lavish display? Could they fail to be anxious as they read in Revelation xviii 3, &c., of the great symbolical Babylon, the symbol of deceivableness and unrighteousness the proceeds of success through the adoption of the wordly methods? Those of them who laboured in distant lands brought anxious accounts of what they witness. They pleaded with those at home to look to their aims, training, their education, and to see to it that those who were to be the shepherds of the Indian flock lands was pure and refreshing in those regions thirsting for the water of life. Still with all her faults and shortcomings and hindrances, their beloved Church, their Anglican Communion, stood vigorous in the very forefront of the battle. Never was there a time in her history, or, perhaps, in that of any branch of the Catholic Church, when there existed more resolute to rise up and face the questions which confront her. The future, if it demanded from them more watchfulness and more consciousness of responsibility, beckoned them on with more and more hope and humble confidence.

At two o'clock the Congress assembled in the Albert Hall to hear the Bishop of Southwell's presidential address, in which, after allusion to the Nottingham Congress of 1871, and to the part taken by the Church in the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, the speaker paid a tribute to the memory of the late Archbishop Benson. He proceeded to refer to the labours of the recent Lambeth Conference, discussed the character and functions of Congresses, and then enumerated some of the questions which were to be considered. One of the most interesting features of the address was its reference to industrial problems. The present conflict, which was falling heavily upon the city, quickened interest very painfully, but gave no standpoint even for experts to argue its particular issues here. It was "not a question of bad faith between capital and labour, which neither liberty nor betterment of any kind resulting. Their best contribution might be their Congress principle itself—that difficulties were best settled by free discussion in the spirit of co-operation. The Congress subsequently proceeded to sectional work. At the Albert Hall the subject of discussion was "The Organisation of the Anglican Communion," on which Bishop Barry, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Auckland, and others read papers.

The Bishop of Calcutta dealt with the constitution of "A Tribunal of Reference," and insisted that the present need seemed to be the formation of a link between the Church at home and the branches of the Church in other lands, such as would secure that the daughter Churches should not unconsciously drift away into heretical and schismatic independence. The want of competent advisers was strongly felt in the Colonies. They needed some competent body to whom, when all parties concerned were agreed to do so, matters in dispute might be referred for actual and final decision. There was, however, no idea of establishing a court of appeal, but rather one of arbitration. There was every reason to believe that such a body might often be resorted to for the settlement of difficult and disputed questions. He had great hopes that some such tribunal would some day be appointed, though he agreed that cautious advance was necessary.

At the several meetings on Sept. 29 the Congress discussed, among other subjects, the progress of life and thought in the Church during the Victorian Era, introduced by the Bishop of Ripon, who compared the present humane treatment of children with what it was in the early years of the century, as one of many evidences of the growing and strengthening influence of Cristian teaching upon mankind.—The Rev. Canon Hammond spoke on the Church and Dissent, and, amidst some interruption from a group of Dissenters, which called for the intervention of the Chairman, the question of disendowment was discussed. Mr. Kensit maintaining that "a narrow sacerdotalism" was keeping Nonconformists out of the Church—Sir W. B. Richmond was among those who read papers on decorative art and architecture in the service of the Church. Bradford was fixed upon for the Congress of 1898.

A paper was read on the comity of independent missions by the Bishop of Newcastle, who said the Hindus and Mohammedans had numerous sects, but they agreed in their reverence for the Vedas and the Koran respectively. What would utterly perplex them would be a division of Christians as to the authoritative standards, and from this Babel we had been mercifully delivered mainly by the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society. As to territorial division of work, subject to certain modifications, he had no hesitation whatever in saying that the principle usually followed by missionary societies, with the conspicuous and flagrant exception of the agencies of the Church of Rome, of abstaining from building upon foundations laid by others and from evangelising districts covered with other Christian missions, was a true and right application of missionary comity. When the first Bishop Selwyn founded the Melanesian mission, he laid down this principle strongly, and the Melanesian mission had never deviated from it.

Miss Clifford dealt with women's work, and, speaking from a knowledge of India, vindicated the missionaries from the vague charge so often made against them that they lead lives of indolence. The truth was that they lived in the plainest possible style, endured privations, and exercised the sternest self-control in circumstances of the most depressing character. The position of women in the East was one strangely composed of humiliation and honour. But there were not wanting native Christian women, who maintained a high standard of morality and religious zeal. Among these stood pre-eminent Pandita Ramabai, whose work among widows—herself a high-caste widow—was full of promise. There was, as Mrs. Bishop had told us, "great natural devoutness, lovableness, sweetness, self-devotion, and grace in the Indian woman's nature;" and Miss Clifford referred in touching terms to the heroism of a little girl of nine, who, when her family were swept away, one by one, by the plague, filled with perfect courage and fidelity the mother's place.

Medical missions was the subject of a paper by Dr. H. Lancaster. The writer said that while he believed that every missionary found some knowledge of the healing art of the greatest use in the mission field, yet only those had the right to the title medical missionary who were legally qualified to practise medicine and surgery at home. The medical missionary should be a real missionary. Before he went out to the mission field he ought to be trained for the spiritual work as he was for the medical. In China, whereas the people put all sickness down to evil spirits, their dreaded "gods," they commonly assigned the healing power of medical missionaries to our Lord and Master; and frequently the mission hospital was called the "Jesus Healing Institution."

Sir T. C. Hope read a paper on "The State in Relation to the Church in India." He said:—"Church and State." These terms must be understood in an expanded sense when applied to our Indian Empire. "State" will not mean an administration guided by the varying exigencies of parties, but one supreme authority, despotic, continuous, free to follow all that it deemed intrinsically best in principle. Christian in obedience to conscience and duty, but recognising the value of all religions to civil order, morality, and good citizenship, and treating all races and faiths with high-minded impartiality. "Church," again, must comprise not merely the Christian denominations, but all who recognised supernatural influences in the conduct of the world, however imperfect their beliefs might be. The relations of Church and State in India, therefore, were in principle an alliance without a union; in practice a system of State aid to all religions concurrently, subject to the reasonable limits imposed by precedent, engagements, morality, and numerical importance. In explanation of this interesting fact it must suffice to say that Hindu, Mohammedan, Sikh, and other non-Christian religions possessed endowments, mostly in the shape of lands exempted from State land-tax, to which all lands in India were fundamentally liable. The annual value of these was not less than three or four millions sterling. The policy of the equality of all creeds before the State, which had been acted upon by the company's governments in case of the but lately conquered Mohammedan and Hindu, was applied to the several phases of the Christianity of their rulers. This policy had never yet been authoritatively changed. Whatever discussion had since arisen had turned upon comparatively subordinate points, relating to the form which the guaranteed aid to the several denominations should assume and the extent to which, in view of financial or other considerations, it should proceed. Let us now turn to the present day. We still left all non-Christians in possession of their endowments. They managed them themselves under a law of 1863. As to Christians, the form of State aid was that of annual Budget grants, but the old system of infancy continued. The State enrolled for the most part the ministers of religion among its regular services, supervised their distribution, regulated their ministrations, emoluments, leave, and pensions under minute rules, and interfered generally in Church administration. In respect of religion, the Europeans and Eurasians were roughly divided into 133,000 Church of England, 72,000 Roman Catholics, 13,000 Presbyterians, and 29,000 of all other denominations. How were these provided with religious ministrations? Partly by a regular service of chaplains of the Churches of England and Scotland, partly by grants in aid of capitation grants given to non-official clergy, and, it must be added, partly not at all. The cost of this to the Government, at an exchange of 15d. per rupee was only £187,500 per annum. The argument in favour of State aid to Christianity stood upon much broader and higher ground than the difficulties of supplying its place. India was free from the embarrassments which an "Established Church" involved. It had possessed from ancient times a system of its own—that of concurrent endowment of all religions—and the Christian religion two centuries ago entered into that system. Christians had and claimed to keep the same rights as their Oriental fellow-subjects. Withdrawal of State aid from the former would be a gross injustice, but it would also be a grave danger. The native mind, imbued with deep religious instincts of its own, would view any such withdrawal not only with wonder and contempt, but also with suspicion. Nothing more was necessary than for the State to withdraw from its present position of administering in detail the religious affairs of the European portion of its subjects. This position was theoretically indefensible, inconsistent with its profession of religious impartiality and non-interference, and liable to be misunderstood.

The Bishop of Natal dealt with the question of the organisation of mixed races in a Church. In the part of the world with which he was connected they had ten times as many blacks as whites, natives of India, a few Dutch, a good many half-castes and other mixtures, and a sprinkling of the Teachers Chinee. The organisation of the blacks was urgently needed for the development of spiritual life amongst the whites. One of the most distressing things about Colonial church work was the lack of that reality which exists in the work of some poor parish in England. In a Colony such as Natal the world was seldom sick and sorry, there was no squalor or misery, and the very heat of the climate seemed to justify one in taking things easy. They had few poor, but they had a vast population, which ought to take the place of the poor at home. To arouse moral enthusiasm among the Colonists was the one thing needful for the due development of the Church amongst mixed races. Much difficulty was experienced in bringing white and black together, and he suggested that one way in which the whites might show their sense of brotherhood with the black was in social gatherings.

BRINDISI VERSUS MARSEILLES.

THE British Consul at Brindisi, in his report on the trade of that place for the past year discusses the prospect of Brindisi maintaining its position in the Indian passenger traffic against the competition of Marseilles. He describes the improvements in the transfer of mails and passengers at Brindisi that are suggested, and says that the system which was applied to the first Peninsular and Oriental steamer that called at Brindisi for the outward mail in December 1876 is in full working order. The consul points to the large and increasing proportion of the P. and O. homeward passengers have taken the route via Marseilles, but the main line steamers have maintained their connection with Brindisi so far. The total loss of the Indian passenger traffic could not be a very serious matter for the town. From Port Said to Calais via Brindisi takes 4 days 6 hours of which 64 are spent on the sea; via Marseilles the time is 129½ hours, of which 104 hours are on the sea. But the Indian passenger pays about £13. 10s. more by the former route. The Consul suggests that if the Italian Railways wish to retain portion of the Indian passenger traffic they must concede at least as much free luggage as the French Railways (at present no free luggage is allowed on the Italian lines); they must also imitate the French lines and grant tickets to through passengers at reduced fares.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have entered into an arrangement with the International Sleeping Car Company, whereby that excellent company runs a special train, composed entirely of restaurant, sleeping, and baggage cars, through from Calais to Marseilles, for the convenience of 1st class passengers joining the Compay's steamers at Marseilles. This special train will leave Calais on arrival there of the boat in connection with the train leaving Victoria and Charing Cross stations at 11 a.m. on the morning previous to the departure of the steamers from Marseilles, and will thus leave Calais at 3. p.m. on Oct. 6, 14, and 20, Nov. 3 and 17, Dec. 1, and fortnightly thereafter, timed to reach Marseilles at 9-45 a.m. on the day fixed for the sailing of the different steamers. The special train will run straight down to Modane, alongside of which the company's steamers are berthed, and a convenient transit is thereby secured. The cars will be of the same superior type as those running in the Brindisi Express.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES QUESTION.

THE *Times'* New York correspondent says a fresh attempt is being made to excite feeling in the United States about the Behring Sea trouble, but meets with little success thus far. The correspondent describing the recent negotiations state that the Washington Government, after the appointment last spring of Messrs. Foster and Hamlin, as Special Commissioners in the Behring Sea business, asked for a conference in order to revise the existing regulations of seal fishing. The British Government refused, and then followed Mr. Sherman's notorious despatch of May 10, which was written by Mr. Foster. The despach remained unanswered until July 23. In the meantime Mr. Foster had visited first London, then St. Petersburg, then London again. He obtained the assent of Russia to sending an envoy to the proposed conference, and hoped to use it as a means of putting pressure on the British Foreign Office. But neither on his first or his second visit did he have any communication with that office. It was afterwards claimed that Mr. Foster's belief that presumably because of the threats and reproaches in the despatch of May 10, Lord Salisbury had agreed to accept the conference. In point of fact, all negotiations on the matter were conducted on the part of the United States, by Mr. Hay, the United States Ambassador, to whom belongs the credit of conciliation, and of the method in which resulted in final agreement between the two Governments on basis very unlike that first laid down. But Lord Salisbury has never agreed to a conference with revising powers, or to a conference in company with Japan and Russia. He defined the object, composition, and limitations of the conference in his despatch of July 26, from which he has never departed, and to the proposal thus strictly defined the United States Government assented. Mr. Foster is now urging a new conference in which Russia and Japan shall be included. That is the present state of the controversy. But it should be understood in England that the present conduct of the question on the part of the United States is in Mr. Foster's hands. Mr. Sherman has practically turned over the whole subject to him. This does not relieve Mr. Sherman of responsibility, but does add to the danger of the situation.

Ottawa advices are to the effect that Canada is in complete accord with the Imperial Government in reference to the proposed Behring Sea conference in Washington.

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MR. MORLEY'S ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. MORLEY addressed his constituents at Arbroath on Sept. 28, and declared the foreign policy of the Government to be their weakest point, and that in Eastern Europe a most humiliating chapter in the history of this country had been closed. The policy that had kindled the flame on the North-West frontier would have to be examined, and it would be found that the present rising was the direct outcome of the breach of the Viceroy's promise after the Chitral campaign. He protested against India being burdened with the cost of the present operations. The right hon. gentleman also dealt with the South Africa Committee, and denied that its finding was inconclusive. The following passages are extracted from Mr. Morley's speech, a verbatim report of which fills four columns of Wednesday's *Times*:—

THE CRISIS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

I am going to take you to India, where, as you know, there is a conflagration of more or less magnitude upon the North-Western frontier. I am sure you all read of what goes on in those military operations. This is not at all a time for opening up large, and I will call them even momentous, issues which are involved in our frontier policy. Brave and skilful men are now striving at the peril of their lives to bring to an end mischiefs which unwise men set loose. We watch the efforts of these brave men of ours and of their native comrades with interest and with confidence, and we all wish them a rapid success in their unwelcome, and, I venture to think, barren task. This is not a moment for opening up large issues of policy, but it is a moment when outward events quicken political comprehension and quicken national conscience. It is a moment while we are watching this endeavour to beat down the fire just to look at the policy which kindled the flame. I am not going into it at any length, because there is another subject which will take me all the time that your patience will permit, but I will say that this is clear, that this fierce rising of the wild tribes on the North-Western frontier of India is the result of the prevalence for some years past of a forward policy, and especially of the unfortunate—and I call your attention to this—of the unfortunate determination of the present Government to follow a policy of activity and extension in the valley of Chitral. You will recollect that in the spring of 1895—I will go over this very briefly, and a minute or two will suffice—in the spring of 1895 a military expedition was despatched to rescue certain British officers who were in danger in Chitral. The rescue was effected with a remarkable promptitude and energy and then the question was left whether we should retain a foothold in Chitral or go away. That came before the Liberal Cabinet of 1895. The Government of India had the view that we ought to hold on. Men on the other hand, of the highest military authority and experience were averse. They said "you had much better go away"; and so far as we were able and the Government of 1895 could ascertain, the preponderance of expert and valuable military opinion was in favour of our going away. I will not detain you talking upon the general financial questions which were before us, but I cannot pass over one of the most important of the considerations that were present to the minds when we determined to remain in occupation of Chitral. (Hear, hear.) When the expedition set out for the relief of Dr. Robertson the Viceroy issued a proclamation—and I invite your serious attention to this, the Viceroy issued a proclamation in which he promised certain tribes that the Government had no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which a certain chief's misconduct obliged the force them to pass, or interfering with the independence of the tribes, and that as soon as the particular objects for which they entered upon Chitral territory were obtained the forces would be withdrawn. Mark, it was because of that promise of the Viceroy that some of the more troublesome chiefs allowed the forces of the Indian Government to go through their territory. We held that to take any step which might be construed as meaning a permanent occupation of the Chitral Valley or the territory of the tribesmen would be to break faith. Well, we decided in 1895 to direct the evacuation of the Chitral territory, and events have proved that we were terribly right. (Slight cheers.) I think that on the very day on which my noble and eloquent friend who was then Secretary of State for India, Sir Henry Fowler, was sitting down to write his despatch conveying this decision—I think it was that very day that an adverse vote in the House of Commons unfortunately split the thread of our Ministerial existence. (Laughter.) Well, what happened afterwards was that our successors, in the plenitude of their wisdom and their foresight, flung themselves into the arms of the forward party and the military party, with the lamentable results that you see. No doubt—I do not deny it—no doubt other causes contributed to this outbreak, but no reasonable man can or does doubt that the non-fulfilment of our promises had a powerful effect in stirring up the border tribes against us. (Cheers.) There is a regular course only too familiar to us all now in these forward movements. These are the five stages of the Forward Rake's Progress. (Cheers.) First, you push on into territories where you have no business to be, and, in our case, where you had promised you would not go; secondly, your intrusion provokes resentment, and in these wild countries resentment means resistance; thirdly, you instantly cry out that the people are rebellious and that their act is rebellion, this in spite of your own assurance that you have no intention of setting up a permanent sovereignty over them—(cheers)—fourthly, you send a force to stamp out the rebellion; and, fifthly, having spread blood and confusion, and anarchy, you declare, with hands uplifted to the heavens, that moral reasons force you to stay, for if you were to leave, this territory would be left in a condition which no civilised Power could contemplate with equanimity or with composure. (Cheers.) These are the five stages of the forward Rake's progress. (Cheers and laughter.) The present Secretary of State for India when defending this action in. I think the year 1895—I had not then found shelter in Montrose—(laughter)—but I believe it was in 1895—this is what the Secretary of State for India said of these operations—"I believe we have now—after this reversal of our policy—we have now arrived"—this was two years ago—"at a settlement of our Indian frontier and our difficulties, which, I have, I think, by this arrangement utilised the results of the Chitral expedition. My own wish now is"—this is the Secretary of State speaking in 1895—"looking to that condition of Indian finance—to associate with a satisfactory settlement of these frontier questions a period of quietude and economy." (Laughter.) I call your attention to the degree of the foresight of Her Majesty's Government. Was there ever so unlucky a prophet! (Laughter.) A satisfactory settlement of these frontier questions! You see how they are settled—quietude and economy! Why these affairs—I am told by those who are very well competent to judge these proceedings—will cost £5,000,000 sterling, if they cost a single rupee. Quietude and economy! (Laughter.) This is all I have to say. I will leave it to you. There will be much to be said about it before we have done with it. Grievous loss of life is bad. It is obviously more calculated to turn these troops into enemies than to incline them to be the friends of the invader, if ever an invader should be minded to approach India through the high upland valleys. That is bad, but what is worst of all is that it means the laying upon India, which is a poor country and which is at this moment in vast areas undergoing horrors, distresses, and famine, a burden which India cannot reasonably, perhaps cannot possibly, be expected to bear. (Cheers.)

THE FOLLY OF OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The military side is the least part of this unfortunate proceeding. Look at its effect upon Indian finance; and many men of the highest authority will tell you that the finance of India, even as it is, is ruinous finance. I saw a statement the other day that the cost of the Imperial policy in India during the last twenty years has been something like 50,000,000 sterling; and now you have several millions more. You may think that it is a farcy from Arbroath to Calcutta, but you are responsible. You in Arbroath, so far from Calcutta and from Simla, you and those like you all over these islands are responsible. You can protect yourselves; you have your own representatives in the House of Commons who if any undue burden is proposed—and on that I will have something to say by-and-bye elsewhere—you can protect yourselves partially through your representatives; but the Indian taxpayer is helpless, and I am sure you will agree with me that it is a monstrous thing upon a point where military experts differ that this poor, wretched, famine-stricken country—and this year they have had earthquake and plague as well as famine added to their misfortunes—is to bear an increased burden, because some military men say that if you took this valley or that valley your North-Western Frontier would be a little safer. (A Voice, "It is all nonsense") I for one agree with my friend who says it is all nonsense. (Cheers.) It is not commonsense. If there is to be a Russian or any other invasion of India is it not far better that the Russian or any other invader should have to make their way against those hostile tribes, through this intractable country, and then find themselves face to face with a British force, which has all the time been waiting, which is near its own base, and which has all its supplies at hand? You need not be a great general; you only need a little commonsense to see the folly of this policy. (Cheers.)

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THE NILE ADVANCE.

TO KHARTOUM NEXT YEAR.

ACCORDING to Reuter's agency it is doubtful whether any further advance will be made in the Soudan until the Egyptian force has been augmented by British troops. An advance to Omdurman with the force at present at the Sirdar's disposal was not originally contemplated. At present the energies of the Sirdar are being devoted to opening a road across the desert between Berber and Suakin, the natural route for an advance on Omdurman when British troops are employed. It is reported that the Khalifa has withdrawn his garrisons from the north and south and is concentrating his forces at Omdurman, where he has 35,000 fighting men, and is constructing a large intrenched camp.

A *Daily Chronicle* correspondent states:—Sir H.H. Kitchener continues to keep

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

SATURDAY last was the fortieth anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow, and in the evening the annual dinner of the officers of the original garrison and of Havelock's and Outram's force was held at the Hotel Metropole. The company included the following members of the original garrison :—General M'Leod Innes, V. C., Major General Birch, General Ruggles, Lieutenant-General May, Colonel Brown, V.C., Colonel Bonham, Colonel Fletcher, Major Radcliffe, and Mr. R. Farrer. The relief force was represented by General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, V.C., M.P., Major-General Malcolm Clerk, General Russell, General Sir D. Dodgson, General Seewart, Major-General Biggs, Major-General Oldfield, Surgeon-General Sir A. Home, V.C., Colonel Chamier, Colonel Blake, Colonel Wade, Major Finlay, Major Drake, Major Beaumont, Captain Jones-Parry, Captain Robinson, and Mr. H. D. Willock. The following members of the original garrison were unable to be present :—Surgeon-General Partridge, Major-General Cook, Colonel Hewett, Captain Keir, Mr. C. E. Bruere, and Mr. A. Deshwood; while of the relief force the following were unavoidably absent :—General Sir J. Spurgin, General Gordon, General Macbean, Inspector-General Dominichetti, Colonel Birch, Colonel Hall, and Captain Knight. The motto of the dinner is "Donec Mores Nos Separaverit." In accordance with the usual custom medals were worn.

General Sir W Olpherts presided, and gave the toast of "The Queen Empress" and "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." In proposing the latter he alluded to the strong hold that the Duke and Duchess of York have gained upon the affections of the people of the United Kingdom.

The Chairman then asked the company to drink "To the memory of our departed comrades." He said that in honouring such a toast their first thoughts would go to the names of their three great leaders —Havelock, Outram, and Neill. Those names occurred at once to their memories, and would never be forgotten by Englishmen. Neill was killed while the relief was fighting its way into Lucknow, and Havelock died just after its evacuation was effected. Two others of their heroic comrades who were no longer with them were Lord Napier of Magdala and Sir Herbert Macpherson. Napier's statue stood in Waterloo-place, and was one of the finest in London, and Macpherson died in Burma after a life of distinguished service to his country. Since they met last year they had lost another of their number in Captain Phipps, whom they had always held in warm regard. The eyes of the nation were again turned to India at the present moment. Their best wishes were with the troops now fighting on the north-west frontier, and he trusted that they would distinguish themselves as the Lucknow men did, and would extinguish the enemy as effectually. The men who had gone had done their work, and good work, in the world, for by their lives and services they had taught the great truth that if a nation desired peace it must be prepared for war.

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Before the next toast was proposed, three old soldiers who had fought with the relief force entered the room and were given seats. Their names were W. Comber and Emerson Reid, of the 78th Highlanders, and W. Hollwell, of the 5th Fusiliers. All three were medals.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan than gave "Our absent but living comrades," and reminded the company that there was but one relief of Lucknow. It was the first relief of Sept. 25 under Havelock that really saved the garrison. The heroic behaviour of the British troops who effected that relief would live in history, nor would the conspicuous bravery of the Sikh native troops, and especially Brasyer's Sikhs, now the 14th, ever be forgotten. He claimed that a special clasp should even now be given to the men who took part in the first relief, and accomplished their famous achievement after much hardship and severe fighting. There were the "Lucknow" and "Relief of Lucknow" clasps, but the men who took part in the heroic first relief should have been rewarded with a special clasp. He welcomed Lord Wolseley's speech at Glasgow, and warmly endorsed his demand for an Army strong enough to adequately back up the Navy. They had in the weakness of the first relief force an instance of the danger of insufficient military strength, for at that time there were only 893 men to represent the power of the British nation over a district 600 miles in extent and they had against them thousands of trained Sepoys.

The toast was cordially honoured.

The Chairman announced that he had received letters from Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, regretting their inability to be present, and read the following telegram from Lord Roberts :—"My best wishes for survivors of Lucknow Garrison, and regret that I cannot be with them."

General Chamier, in proposing "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," said that the British Army was never so much to the fore as when succouring women and children and comrades in distress, and the relief of the sorely-pressed garrison of Lucknow was one of their most remarkable achievements in this direction.

General M'Leod Innes, the historian of the siege, acknowledged the toast, and said that those who had risen with him in response to it owed their lives to the gallant soldiers who fought and marched under Havelock and Outram. They could never forget the heroic sacrifices made by the British troops and Brasyer's Sikhs, and he called on his comrades to drink to the gallant relief force.

Among those who represented the original garrison were two "Lucknow babes," Major Radcliffe and Mr. E. A. Payrer, who were born in the Residency during the siege. Major Radcliffe is the second in command of the 14th Sikhs, and is the son of the late Captain Radcliffe, of the 7th Light Cavalry, who distinguished himself in the cavalry charge at Chinhut at the beginning of the rising at Lucknow, and died of his wounds on the very day of the relief. Mr. Payrer is the son of Sir Joseph Payrer, head of the Indian Medical Department at the India Office, who was attached to the Residency during the siege.

The Chairman proposed "The Health of Sir H. Havelock-Allan," who said in reply that the honours conferred on him were not due to his personal merit, but to the fact that in name and person he was the representative of his father and of the gallant force that marched to Lucknow and, in a sense, saved India.

"The Health of the Chairman," proposed by General Innes, was heartily drunk.

THE CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS

The following letter, which appeared in the *Times* of Sept. 25, fully bears out the remarks we offered in the *Home News*, of Aug. 6, on the folly of making the British officers of native infantry regiments unnecessarily conspicuous by the distinctive helmet they are compelled to wear :—

SIR,—During the recent fighting on the North-West frontier of India, the very heavy proportion of casualties among the British officers of native infantry regiments cannot fail to strike the most casual reader. The explanation is simple. The British officers are distinguishable from the men of these regiments from a very great distance, owing to their wearing helmets while the men wear "pagris," and are, therefore, easily picked off by the enemy's marksmen. In a British regiment it is almost impossible to distinguish the officers from the men at a distance, and surely it would seem mere ordinary common sense that the same should be the case in native regiments. British officers in native cavalry regiments do already wear "loongis" on active service, so that the case of their brother officers in the infantry seems more inexplicable and opposed to reason. Lord Wolseley has recently declared that in future the colours of a regiment will never be taken into action, chiefly on account of their being so conspicuous that a heavy fire would be directed on them. Surely, by the same train of reasoning, it might logically be claimed that the officers of whom I write—who are few enough as it is—should not be made unduly conspicuous, if not on their own accounts, at all events for the sake of the efficacy of their regiments in action, for it might not always be the case that the native officers would show up so splendidly as in the recent Tochi disaster.—Yours obediently, QUI HYE. Sept. 21.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—OCT. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. C. Robertson, B.	Lt.-Col. J.H. Newill.
Mr. E. A. O'Bryen, B.	Lieut. C. L. Longhurst.
Mr. C. S. Whitzell, B.	Lieut. W. E. Manser.
Mr. W. Meade, B.	Lieut. E. E. Preston.
Mr. J. M. Montague, B.	Lieut. P. C. R. Barclay.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A R Barrow, B. 6 mos	Capt A H Bingley, till Nov 22
Mr. G Richards, B. 2 mos	Capt W M Cubitt 4 mos
Mr G W Forrest, B 2 mos	Lieut G R Oakes, 3 mos
Mr D G Orchard, B, 3 mos	Lieut H Coape-Smith, 2 mos
Mr R A Simpson, B 2 mos	Surg-Major L T Young, 2 mos 12 days
Mr W R Shaw, Bo 12 mos	
Mr C Muirhead, Bo 9 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J A C Skinner, B C S	Major W H Jameson
Mr E B Stedman, B C S	Major J A Tanner, D S O
Mr J G Ritchie, B C S	Major A W T Radcliffe
Mr A T Webster, B	Capt C F Minchin
Mr W T Bamford, B	Capt A W Dunlop
Mr S H T Cornenve, B	Capt C J Wemberley
Mr W B Butterfield, B	Capt C H C Heyman
Mr A C Lloyd, B	Capt A H Bingley
Mr F D A O Wolfe-Murray, M C S	Capt A H Battye
Mr S D Pears, M	Capt C La G Justice
Col R G Woodthorpe, C I E, R E	Capt P A Smurthwaite
	Lieut E A F Rech
	Lieut H P Ainslie
Lt.-Col J H Newill	Lieut A H Cunningham
Lt.-Col G L Garstin	Sub-Condr A J Robertson
Col A C Batten	Sub-Condr W D Gray

LORD NAPIER AND THE FRONTIER CRISIS.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA writes to the *Times* :—In the recent discussions on our frontier policy in India that have been occupying the Press one or two considerations have not as yet, so far as I have seen, been put clearly before the public. Whatever may have been the merits of our past frontier policy—and those merits are at least open to some doubt, looking at the annual punitive expedition—it is impossible that it can be adhered to any longer. The latest news from India tells of losses from distant rifle fire, a new feature in that border warfare. We simply cannot allow the predatory tribes of the North-West Frontier, by heredity robbers and murderers, though not devoid of fine qualities, to become armed, as Menelik's Abyssinians became armed, as it were, by stealth, with the latest weapons of war, to the astonishment of Europe and the discomfiture of a gallant people. Peace on our borders will be but a dream if once the tribesmen realize that with the possession of magazine rifles their fastnesses always difficult to assail, have become unassailable. Left to their independence there is no doubt whatever that they would somehow be provided with modern weapons. The reports from India show that to a certain extent this has already come to pass. In Umra Khan's fort the troops of the Chitral expedition found drawings and tenders for the supply of quick-firing guns, and but for that expedition those guns would probably have found their way to the fort by this time. The whole border must be disarmed from end to end if we are to have peace in the future. This need not interfere with local independence. When the tribes become aware that the "Pax Brittanica" has at last reached them they will settle down, most of them gladly, under their own chiefs, and in course of time will furnish Imperial service contingents. Another consequence of our past frontier policy is one that would have been submitted to by no other military Power. Within clear view of the fever-stricken troops at Peshawar, our largest frontier garrison, can be seen as a vision of Tantalus the green slopes and forests of Tirah. If my memory, after a long interval, does not deceive me, the "maliks," or headmen, of that district have repeatedly asked us" to make a cantonment on their hills, but rather than risk being drawn from the safety of the plains, or perhaps from scruple, we have allowed our troops to remain for years in a hot-bed of fever. This needless waste of so many good soldiers annually would in itself justify almost any measures for its prevention. The most severe campaign whould not cost as many lives as one season of fever, and if our scruples be the reason no more fortunate thing could happen to the tribes themselves than to come within our pale and be protected from each other. The whole range of mountains eastwards from the Indus is occupied by a peaceful, prosperous peasantry, and it lies with us to make the west as peaceful.

THE PAN-ISLAMIC SCHEME.

The Pan-Islamic enterprise has (says the *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent) suffered a momentary check, orders having been given to the Sheiks to keep quiet. Audiences are now to be refused to British Mussulman subjects. Well-informed Turks report that the Sultan is making advances towards the British Embassy, and that there is a probability of a rapprochement between the two Powers.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER WOUNDED IN A DUEL.

DURING the opening of the Reichsrath at Vienna on Sept. 23, a dispute arose as to the presence in the Reichsrath building of a disguised policeman. Herr Wolf, the German Nationalist Deputy, raising his fist at the Premier, cried, "Answer if it is true that disguised policemen are in the House. It is a miserable rascality!" The Police, who pushed him aside, said, "No insults, please." He replied, "This is no insult. If what I have asserted is true it is a villainy, and I will maintain what I say." Count Badeni, it is stated, seemed to take no notice, but he must immediately have communicated with the Emperor, who, it is said, approved of his plan of challenging the deputy to a duel. Early on Sep. 24 the Premier sent his seconds to Herr Wolf. They were Count Deckmeli, the General commanding in Vienna, and Brigadier-Colonel Resch. Herr Wolf immediately appointed his own seconds, two deputies of his party, Dr. Lemisch and Dr. Sylvester, and accepted all the conditions put forward. The four seconds fixed the meeting for the same morning at nine. The duel had a tragic issue. Military School of Vienna was selected for the encounter; ordinary smooth-bore pistols were chosen as the weapons, and the conditions were three shots by command of the leader of the duel, unless incapacity for fighting set in, at thirty paces. Complete secrecy was observed, the Count not even informing his wife, the daughter of Countess Kinsky a bride, whose marriage was fixed for Sept. 28. The meeting took place as appointed; Count Uexkuell, as leader of the duel, counted "One, two, three," and both combatants fired instantly after "Three." It is believed that Deputy Wolf fired a fraction of a second sooner than Count Badeni, but which of them struck the blow is not known. Badeni stretched right arm of the Count above the wrist, grazed the forearm to the elbow, entered the upper arm between the skin and the bone, bored its way up till near the shoulder, and stuck there, not very deep under the skin. The Count must already have received his wound when he fired, because his bullet fell into the ground on the left side of Deputy Wolf. The pistol fell from his hand. The seconds declared the duel ended. The doctors provisionally dressed the wounds, and Deputy Wolf, after a short consultation with his seconds, tendered his hand to the Count, who accepted and pressed it. The Premier drove home, walking up the stairs without difficulty. Shortly afterwards the bullet was extracted by Regimental-Surgeon Dr. Zimmermann. The Count's injury does not appear to have had any very serious results. He smokes, reads, receives visitors, paces his room evidently in the best of humours, and also attends to his duties as Premier and home Minister. The Count has, of course, been the recipient of innumerable telegrams and letters of congratulation, and it is even believed that the Parliamentary position of the Austrian Cabinet has been greatly improved by the duel. No Austrian Minister ever fought a duel before. According to the *Times*, when the Prime Minister awoke at seven o'clock on September 27th, his first words were : "Please bring me the newspapers, I should like to see how I am getting on."

GREECE AND TURKEY.

THE text of the preliminary Peace Treaty was, on Sept. 27, formally handed to the Greek Government at Athens, with a Collective Note from the Powers announcing that their work of mediation was at an end, and that it was now for Greece to continue the negotiations with Turkey. It is reported from Athens that King George has made an appeal to the Tsar and the Emperor of Austria against the rectification of the frontier, but that he has been informed that the decision cannot be varied. The Sultan has withheld his consent to an amnesty for Ottoman Greeks who took part against him during the war. According to the *Standard's* special correspondent at Constantinople, fresh measures of restriction have been taken against the entry of Armenians into Turkey, and of supervision over the people of this race in the capital. The Turkish Government is discussing with the Ottoman Bank the provision of a loan for a million pounds, to meet the cost of the withdrawal from Thessaly, the troops there having received no pay since the beginning of the war, and the Porte fearing to disband them without giving them money with which to return to their homes.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

A Reuter's telegram states that at midnight on Sept. 27 seven sailing ships attempted to land Turkish troops on the Cretan coast, but were prevented from doing so by the International Squadron. The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent says that in diplomatic quarters there is an uncertainty as to the cohesion of the European Concert on the Cretan question. The Sultan's attitude suggests that he has assurance of support, possibly from Germany.

The Mussulman notables of Crete in a memorial to the Great Powers and to the Ottoman Government give a piteous account of the condition of their fellow-religionists owing to the destruction of their olive trees and the carrying off of their flocks by the Christians. "We too," they say, "are God's creatures, and in the name of humanity they appeal to the Powers to hear their last cry, and put an end to their desperate position.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* writes : —"In my opinion, the agreement between Austria and Russia, if it exists—and I think it does exist—is the only one to which any lasting importance is to be attached ; and besides it, there is only one more real union—that between Austria-Hungary and Germany. The Alliance with Italy has no more practical value from a European point of view than the Alliance between Russia and France; and whenever European questions of great moment will have to be decided, the close friendship between Austria and Germany, and the agreement between Austria and Russia regarding the East, will be the principal factors of the decision. This practically amounts to saying that the three Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia are again allies."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 16.

10 p.m.	82·2

SUNDAY.—OCT. 17.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	84·5
2 p.m.	87·3
6 p.m.	85·3

INDIAN VILLAGERS AND THE ENGLISH.

THE *Times* publishes the appended correspondence :—

(1) "Oxford, Sept. 11, 1897.—Dear Sir,—I have read with the greatest interest your letter in the *Times* of yesterday. I venture to ask you whether in your opinion the 'villagers' of whom you speak resent, or would resent, the proper care and attention that should be bestowed on the local conditions that affect their public health, water supply, drainage, healthy dwellings, and the prevention of disease in their district? I do not ask this on account of the recent cona disturbances, but it is a subject in which I have long taken much interest. Dr. Hewlett, of Bombay, was a very old friend of mine, and recent circumstances connected with so-called 'medical missionaries' make me desirous of knowing your opinion in this respect. No doubt compulsory measures may be distasteful in India, as often in England they were years ago. But are good medical men welcome, when acting with sympathy and kindness and with full information on the whole subject?—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, HY. ACLAND. T. B. Pandian, Esq."

(2) "10, Finchie-road, St. John's-wood, N.W.—Dear Sir,—With reference to your thoughtful questions, I have to say at the outset that they are very intricate ones, and require an elaborate reply. However, I hasten to say that the Indian frontier war, he traced it to the reversal of the Radical policy with regard to Chitral. He gave three of the "multitude of reasons" which induced the Radical Government in 1895 to decide on the withdrawal from Chitral :—In the first place we thought we were bound to fulfil what we conceived to be a solemn undertaking of the Indian Government. In the second place we were advised by officers of the greatest local knowledge and experience that the occupation of Chitral, which meant of necessity the making of a road between Peshawar, the extreme point in India, and Chitral—a distance, I suppose, of 120 or 150 miles—the making of a road, the building of forts upon that road, and the occupation of those forts either by our own soldiers or by subsidised native tribesmen—we were advised that measures of that kind would inevitably arouse in the minds of the tribes of the district, suspicious as to our ulterior purposes, and that we should find the keeping of Chitral and of the intervening country no matter which sooner or later would tax the resources of India herself. In the third place, we resolved to go because Chitral and the way between Chitral is of no value whatsoever to any human being, and least of all to the British Empire. We had concluded at that time, I am glad to say, an agreement with Russia by means of which the whole of the boundary between the Russian and British spheres of influence throughout Central Asia, from west to east, had been clearly mapped out and laid down. The present Government, however, had not been in office a month before they reversed, our decision, before they resolved to retain possession of Chitral, with the necessary consequence of occupying by means of forts and of garrisons the intervening space. Can you wonder that when it was gragually brought home to the minds of the tribes concerned that there had been what they considered, and what I certainly for myself consider, this gross breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government, and that further, as had been predicted to us and as the event has proved with the most perfect accuracy, they drew from the establishment of these positions the inference that their independence was threatened, and that annexation to India was with them only a question of time? The rising has spread from one end of the frontier to another, because the annexation of Chitral by the extreme application of principles which now, unhappily for twenty years past, have been pursued in relation to our frontier policy in India, which have scattered along the whole of that vast frontier roads, forts, strong places, occupied in some cases by British troops, in other cases by subsidised levies from the local troops, which, as the greatest authorities tells us, have of no advantage whatever for the purpose of spreading civilisation, and which, as the present outbreak has shown, the moment war is declared become a source of danger. I trust that, at any rate, these troubles will have one good result —that they may lead to the reconsideration, and that at no distant time, of the lines upon which our Indian frontier policy has of late years been carried on, and that it will be possible for the future to arrive at a new and alternative policy which will in no way diminish the security of India, and will free her from the constant liabilities of those harassing expeditions which her resources, which were never rich, and which have recently been the subject of exceptional and trying calamity, cannot meet.

THE BALLOON IN WARFARE.

THE interesting experiments which have been in progress at Lydd Camp, in the South Eastern Military District, were brought to a conclusion on Sept. 30. Two balloons have been used in the work of observation during the last few days by the Balloon Section of the Royal Engineers, under command of Captain Heath, one with a capacity of 10,000 cubic feet, and the other 8,000. At the conclusion of yesterday's experiments, the largest of the balloons, in the case of which was one of the officers, and a lapper of the Balloon Section, was released, the wind being in the right direction for a journey to Chatham. Yesterday's work consisted in the observation of the effect of battery firing on a building of a special form of concrete, stated to be bomb proof. The men of the 21st Company Royal Artillery manned the heavy guns with which the experiments were carried out, four of these being discharged at a time. There was a terrific roar and a belching of flame and smoke on each occasion. But, although the building was damaged, no breach was made in it. The balloon was stationary at a height of nearly 2,000 feet, whilst this work was in progress, being brought down, however, on several occasions between the firing for the purpose of changing the occupants of the car. The day was a perfect one for the experiments, the atmosphere being clear and bright, so that it was possible to see everything with the utmost distinctness. Whilst the operations were in progress an artillery gunner had a remarkable escape from death. The camp is intersected with railway metals, some of the rolling stock having come from the Suakin and Berber Railway, and constructed during the last Soudan campaign. He was walking on these rails when a train with ammunition suddenly came round a bend and knocked him down. Fortunately he fell lengthways, and train passed over him. He was unconscious when picked up, from a scalp wound, but his injuries were not very serious. He was removed to hospital. The balloon section leave Lydd for Aldershot to-day.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER CRISIS.

MR. ASQUITH, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Lady-bank, Fifeshire, observed that there were many causes of national disquietude in foreign, Colonial and Indian affairs, in regard to which the policy of the Government afforded abundant material for criticism. But the Liberal party could not live by criticism alone, and were not going to apostatize from the great causes of which they were the trustees, simply because they were not at present able to further them in Parliament. As to the Indian frontier war, he traced it to the reversal of the Radical policy with regard to Chitral. He gave three of the "multitude of reasons" which induced the Radical Government in 1895 to decide on the withdrawal from Chitral :—In the first place we thought we were bound to fulfil what we conceived to be a solemn undertaking of the Indian Government. In the second place we were advised by officers of the greatest local knowledge and experience that the occupation of Chitral, which meant of necessity the making of a road between Peshawar, the extreme point in India, and Chitral—a distance, I suppose, of 120 or 150 miles—the making of a road, the building of forts upon that road, and the occupation of those forts either by our own soldiers or by subsidised native tribesmen—we were advised that measures of that kind would inevitably arouse in the minds of the tribes of the district, suspicious as to our ulterior purposes, and that we should find the keeping of Chitral and of the intervening country no matter which sooner or later would tax the resources of India herself. In the third place, we resolved to go because Chitral and the way between Chitral is of no value whatsoever to any human being, and least of all to the British Empire. We had concluded at that time, I am glad to say, an agreement with Russia by means of which the whole of the boundary between the Russian and British spheres of influence throughout Central Asia, from west to east, had been clearly mapped out and laid down. The present Government, however, had not been in office a month before they reversed, our decision, before they resolved to retain possession of Chitral, with the necessary consequence of occupying by means of forts and of garrisons the intervening space. Can you wonder that when it was gragually brought home to the minds of the tribes concerned that there had been what they considered, and what I certainly for myself consider, this gross breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government, and that further, as had been predicted to us and as the event has proved with the most perfect accuracy, they drew from the establishment of these positions the inference that their independence was threatened, and that annexation to India was with them only a question of time? The rising has spread from one end of the frontier to another, because the annexation of Chitral by the extreme application of principles which now, unhappily for twenty years past, have been pursued in relation to our frontier policy in India, which have scattered along the whole of that vast frontier roads, forts, strong places, occupied in some cases by British troops, in other cases by subsidised levies from the local troops, which, as the greatest authorities tells us, have of no advantage whatever for the purpose of spreading civilisation, and which, as the present outbreak has shown, the moment war is declared become a source of danger. I trust that, at any rate, these troubles will have one good result —that they may lead to the reconsideration, and that at no distant time, of the lines upon which our Indian frontier policy has of late years been carried on, and that it will be possible for the future to arrive at a new and alternative policy which will in no way diminish the security of India, and will free her from the constant liabilities of those harassing expeditions which her resources, which were never rich, and which have recently been the subject of exceptional and trying calamity, cannot meet.

SIR A. MILNER ON SOUTH AFRICAN LOYALTY.

THE enthusiastic reception which Sir A. Milner, High Commissioner at the Cape, received as Her Majesty's representative during his recent tour through the outlying districts of Cape Colony fully confirms the statements of the despatch in which he reported to the Home Government on the Jubilee celebrations in the Colony. A copy of the despatch was, on Sept. 29, issued by the Colonial Office, and is given below :—

Government House, Cape Town, June 23, 1897. Sir, —I have the honour to report that the proceedings in connection with Her Majesty's Jubilee have passed off in the most successful manner, both at Cape Town and, as far as I am able to judge, throughout South Africa. You will have gathered this already from the number of loyal addresses or congratulatory telegrams which have been sent to you for transmission to Her Majesty. But it is impossible for anyone who has not actually witnessed it to realise the degree or the universality of the enthusiasm evoked here. I have no doubt that the same loyalty has been displayed in other parts of the Empire, but it appears to me to be of peculiar interest under the special circumstances of this Colony, and in view of recent events, which, as you are aware, have caused a feeling of considerable bitterness among different sections of the community. All that I can say is that, as far as I am able to judge, these racial differences have not affected the loyalty of any portion of the population to Her Majesty the Queen. People of all races—the English, the Dutch, the Asiatics, as well as the African natives—have vied with one another in demonstrations of affection for her person and devotion to the Throne. When every allowance is made for the exaggeration of feeling caused by the unparalled scale and prolonged duration of the present festivities, and for the contagious excitement which they have produced, it is impossible to doubt that the feeling of loyalty among all sections of the population is much stronger than has sometimes been believed. In my opinion the impression made by the world-wide celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee has strengthened the feeling throughout South Africa, and is likely to have a permanent political value.—I have, &c., A Milner, Governor and High Commissioner. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., &c., Colonial Office.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPTEMBER, 23.

6th Dragoons—Lieut E A Herbert to be Captain, in succession to Major M F Rimington, appointed to the Staff; Lieut G K Ansell to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A F Morse, who resigns that appointment.

17th Lancers—Capt the Hon H A Lorence is second for service on the Staff.

Royal Engineers—Major C Maxwell, from half-pay, to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below Major J G Luttman-Johnson; Capt G Burrard to be Major, vice F B Baldwin, deceased; Lieut E L Hunt to be Captain, vice S G Burnard; Lieut C H Versturme, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, with precedence next below Lieut C F B Pike.

Coast Battalion, Royal Engineers—Lieut W R G Giddy to be Captain, vice W Coyle, retired; Sergt-Major-Instructor W Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice W R G Giddy.

Regimental District—Col A F Kidston, C B 4th Regimental District (the King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regt), is placed on retired pay.

King's Own, (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Major J I Bonomi retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Capt T C F Somerville to be Major, vice J I Bonomi.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt D J Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut J F Howe to be Captain, vice G W W D A Evans, seconded; the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut H P Strong is antedated to July 1, 1897, vice R F Howe; Sec Lieut G P Strong to be Lieutenant, vice R M Stallard, seconded.

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut G I Walsh to be Captain, in succession to Major E H Griffith, who holds a Staff appointment; Sec Lieut C H Haig to be Lieutenant, vice G I Walsh.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut-Col W F Birch, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major G L S May to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F W Birch.

South Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut B W Collier to be Lieutenant, vice J Grimwood, resigned.

East Lancashire Regt—Lt-Col W H B Little, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major A G Watson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W H B Little.

Essex Regt—Lieut W A Hebden to be Captain, vice L R Carleton, seconded; Sec Lieut A G Pratt to be Lieutenant, vice W A Hebden.

Manchester Regt—Capt J H A Anderson to be Major, vice W B Graham, deceased.

Princess Louise (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut N Malcolm is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Sec Lieut R P D Pattison to be Lieutenant, vice N Malcolm.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt R E Whitehead, which was notified in the Gazette of Aug 10, 1897, is ante-dated to July 28, 1897.

Staff—Gen Sir R B Wood, G C B, G C M G, V C, Quarter-master-General to the Forces, to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Gen the Right Hon Sir R H Rutler, G C B, K C M G, V C, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire; Major-Gen H W Norcott, C B, Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff to command the troops in the Dublin district, vice Major-Gen R H Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, retired; Brevet Col G M Fox, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col W F Vetch, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Lt-Col E Gaussen, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev E J Hardy, M A, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces First Class.

Army Medical Staff—The promotion to be rank of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel of Surg Lt Col C H Swayne is antedated to July 21, 1897, vice R Harman M B, deceased; Surg Capt W J Smyth, M D, resigns his commission.

Army Pay Dept—Paymr and Hon Major F A M Arnold retires on retired pay.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Major J W Evans is placed on half pay on account of ill health; Vet Major J W Evans half pay, retires on retired pay, D Bolton, gent, to be Veterinary Lieutenant, in succession to Vet Major J W Evans.

Indian Staff Corps—Col R M B Thomas is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. The following Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel while serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—C F Gambier, H H H Aspinall, and K M Foss. The following Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major while serving as Regimental Seconds in Command :—F G Bradley, E C Wauchope, and A W Leonard.

Indian Army—Major Gen R W Harcourt, V C, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List Col J G D Wilkie to be Major General.

Memorandum—Lt Col and Col J F Dorward, half pay Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay, Lt Col W H H Waters M V O from half pay, Royal Artillery, is continued in the appointment of a Military attaché. The following Deputy Assistant Commissaries are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant :—F Richard, F Taylor, B Curtis, Madras Establishment, and A T Reynolds, Bombay establishment.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt R E Bevridge, M B 3rd Vol Bn the Durham Light Infantry, to be Surgeon Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—J G M Field, J L Marx, L C Stuart, C H Cochrane, and C F Pike, R N, to be Assistants for study Sept 30; A Schomberg, to Victorious Sept 29; A C B Bromley, to Hood Sept 29.

Commanders—A C Wood, H L Tottenham, R H L Risk J P Robertson, and C H Simpson, all to R N College for study Sept 30; F D Arnold Forster, to Champion; H B Montagu, to Mersey Sept 30; H F W Smith, to Latona Sept 27.

Lieutenant—L Halsey, to Powerful Sept 28.

Sub Lieutenant—H Rosseman a R N R, to Brisk Sept 27.

Midshipmen—P E Domvile, and M Dasent, to Active Sept 27; V A E Hanning Lee to Volage Sept 30.

Fleet Engineers—S Harding, to Hecla; D J Gyles, to Medea Sept 24; G F Laird, to Royal Arthur; W H T Bills, to Inflexible Sept 28.

Staff Engineers—J Armstrong, to Amphitrite; A Rayner, to Dreadnought Sept 24.

Chief Engineers—G Ramsay, to Raleigh; J M Thompson, to Hibernia; C A Moore, to Forte; W J Black, to Sappho, undated.

Engineers—A E Tomkins, to Porpoise Sept 24; T J Dawson a, to Decoy Sept 24; F St Guyer, to Jackdaw Sept 29; W McGregor, to Hornet Oct 1; T W Christian, to Hunter Oct 5; H S C Baldwin, to Cossack Sept 28; V A A Tarr Veen, to Pigeon Sept 28.

Assistant Engineers—L R Croisdale, W P Silence, J J Kirwin, and A E Hine, to R N College Sept 30; R J Wickham T G Proctor, F T Ainsworth, A W Coleman, W R Parnell, A J White, A C Hall, W S Reid, and W Grant, W G Colquhoun L H P Hammond, L M Hobbs, W H Reevere, C de F Messervy, A E Cook, and A E Ewart, to R N College Sept 30 the last sixteen probationary; H W Kitching, to Active Sept 28; C A Harding, to Powerful Sept 30.

Staff Surgeons—J Lowney, to Victory, additional; A H Miller, to Melampus Sept 25.

Surgeon—E S Reid, M B, to Seaflower, lent Sept 25.

Chaplains—The Rev C M Vaughan, to Hawke; Rev C L Whatley, B A, to Melampus Oct 1.

Gunners—T Willard, to Agincourt Sept 29; J Creber, to Dolphin; F G Palmer, to Pheasant; H J Martin a, and B Newman a, to Acorn; W J Bonsey a, to Medea; R J Harness, to Hornet Oct 4; W a Powis, to Galatea Sept 23; J C Edwards to Edinburgh; S J Porthbury, to Blanche Sept 22; J Cadogan, to Briton Sept 29.

Boatswain—W H Martin, to Edinburgh Sept 22.

Carpenter—J L Nicholson, to Pearl Sept 30.

Admiralty, Sept. 22—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Commander Sir H. A. Ozle, Bart., has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Acting Sub Lieut G O R Elliott has been confirmed as a Sub Lieutenant.

Sept 23—Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub Lieut A M Brebner has been confirmed as a Sub Lieutenant.

Sept 24—Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut W C Crutchley has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Sept 23—Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut G H Harris has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request. The following gentleman has been appointed to be Sub Lieutenant—H C Hamand.

Sept 27—Acting Sub Lieut E Secretan has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet; Lieut on probation F Crean has been confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet; Acting Sub Lieut A H A Campbell has been promoted in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet; the Rev C L Whatley, B A, has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

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THE KAISER, PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE GERMAN NAVY.

AN armoured cruiser, the first in the German navy, was launched at Kiel on Sept. 25, and was christened, by command of the Emperor, Furst Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor was represented by his son, Count William Bismarck, Countess William Bismarck and Count Rantzau. Dr. von Miquel and other officials were present. Rear-Admiral Tirpitz, apostrophising the vessel, declared that it would "bear the name of the greatest statesman of our century, a name inseparably connected with the re-establishment of the German Empire." Countess William Bismarck afterwards christened the ship. In the evening Rear-Admiral Tirpitz visited Friedrichsruh and was the guest of Prince Bismarck at dinner. The new cruiser has a displacement of 10,030 tons, and her engines are of 14,000 horse power. She will have a maximum speed of nineteen knots. The Emperor sent Prince Bismarck the following telegram:—"I heartily congratulate your Security on the launching of my ironclad cruiser Furst Bismarck, and rejoice to know that your Serenity's name will thus be most closely connected with my navy for all the time to come. This connection will be all the prouder as she is the first great ironclad cruiser built in Germany. A model of her will be presented to your Sarenity by Admiral Tirpitz at my instance.—William." Prince Bismarck answered :—"I most submissively beg your Majesty graciously to accept my most fervent th

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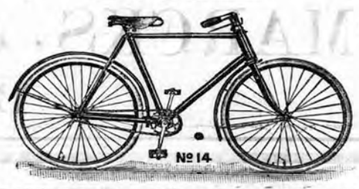

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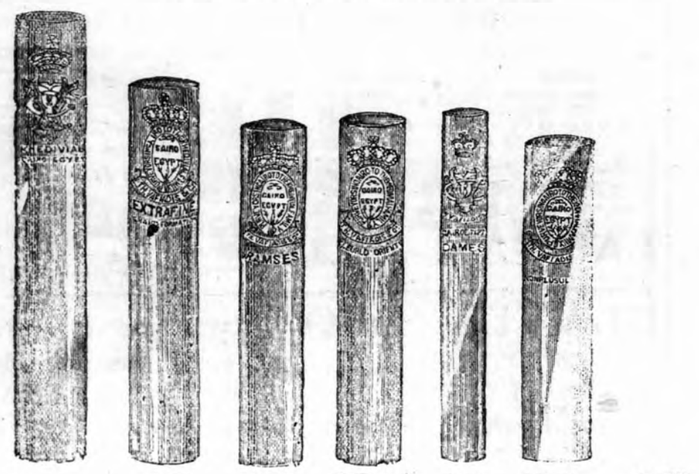

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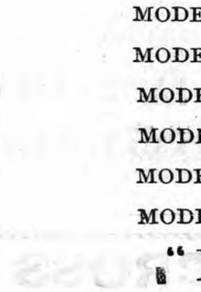

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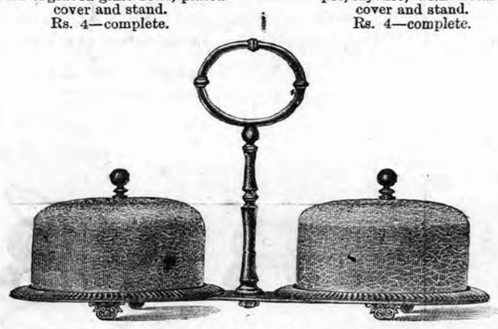

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.